THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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No. 128.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' INSTITUTION.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF "THE LADIES' WING," BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new wing of this noble institution, which has been for some weeks looked forward to by the subscribers with considerable anxiety, was performed with all the "pomp and circumstance" which distinguish such ceremonies when honoured by royal presence and favoured by that rarity of the present season—fine weather.

In 1842 the society was fortunate enough to obtain a "royal name," and in the following year, in consequence of the patronage of the Duke of Sussex, his Royal Highness Prince Albert graciously consented to become the patron of the institution.

At the present time there are 124 inmates of the asylum (including the wives of such of the male candidates as were married, and who were, of course, admitted with them), but the committee observing that, on the occasion of the election of four recipients in December, 1848, there were sixty-four candidates, and, consequently, sixty who could not be admitted, determined to endeavour to erect twenty-five additional houses in the rear of the present asylum to correspond with the north wing, at the estimated cost of £4000. The trustees of the licensed victuallers having readily entered into the design and subscribed themselves to raise the subscriptions, it was determined to christen the new buildings by the title of "the ladies' wing," and his Royal Highness having been applied to to lay the first stone, readily consented, and fixed Saturday last for the performance of the august ceremony.

In the centre of the grounds of the asylum, on that day, a large and handsomely-decorated tent had been erected, under the superintendence of Messrs. Bevington and Co., within which seats were raised, capable of accommodating 900 or 1000 people. The company began to arrive shortly after one o'clock, and from that time till four in the afternoon were entertained with an excellent selection of music, performed under the direction of Mr. N. J. Sporle, by the band of the Royal Artillery, the Infant Marie being one of the vocalists.

Shortly after three o'clock the pavilion or tent was formally entered by the governor and directors of the institution, followed by the children of the schools of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, singing a hymn.

Shortly after four o'clock the gates of the public announced the arrival at the entrance of the asylum of his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, private secretary to his Royal Highness, and Lord George Lennox, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour. On the arrival at the asylum his Royal Highness drove up the principal walk of the grounds, which was flanked on the one hand by the inmates of the institution, and on the other by the children of the Licensed Victuallers' School. On his arrival at the portico of the institution his Royal Highness was received by Mr. Hughes, the chairman, and the several trustees and governors of the society, by whom his Royal Highness was conducted to the board-room, in which he was received by the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester; Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.; the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor, with the Lady Mayoress; Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., Alderman, and Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and ladies; James Edward Shearman, Esq., and George Tamplin, Esq., Under-Sheriffs, and ladies; the Rev. H. Morgan, incumbent of St. Mary's; the Rev. R. C. Burton, incumbent of Christ Church, in which parish the asylum is situate; the Rev. J. R. Oldham, incumbent of East Dulwich; the Rev. E. Lilley, minister of Peckham Chapel; Sir Edward Buxton; Money Wigram, Esq.; John Courage, Esq.; J. Letsum Elliott, Esq.; Octavius Wigram, Esq.; J. Watney, Esq. &c. &c.

On his Royal Highness entering the board-room his attention was directed to a view of the institution, and his own name painted over the mantelpiece as its patron. On descending from the board-room his Royal Highness inspected one of the residences, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself much gratified. On quitting the residence alluded to a procession was formed, under the direction of Mr. Harker, the toastmaster, and proceeded to the pavilion.

During the course of the procession the national anthem was played by the band of the Royal Artillery, and on the arrival of his Royal Highness in the pavilion he was received with loud cheers, while the female children of the school strewed his path with flowers. In the centre of the pavilion was suspended the stone which his Royal Highness was about to lay, while the seats round the marquee were generally well filled, three-fourths of them being occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. On the stone was the following inscription:—

"THIS FOUNDATION-STONE
OF
AN ADDITIONAL WING
TO THE
LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM,
TO BE NAMED THE
'LADIES' WING,'
WAS LAID BY
H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.,
&c. &c.,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849."

After this followed the names of the trustees and governors.

His Royal Highness and the other members of the procession having taken their appointed places in the pavilion, the brass plate to be imbedded in the stone was presented to his Royal Highness by Mr. Cooper, the contractor, who read the inscription, which, with the exception of the names, was the same as that above given, the Prince taking the plate in his hand and minutely examining it. Mr. T. Jones, the secretary of the institution, presented to his Royal Highness a glass bottle to be laid in the stone, containing the coins of her Majesty's reign.

The chairman of the institution (Mr. Hughes) read the following address:—

"May it please your Royal Highness: The board of management of this noble institution, of which your Royal Highness is the patron, have deputed me as their chairman to express to your Royal Highness their profound sense of the great obligations you have conferred on the society by attending on the present occasion, and I trust that the 'Ladies' Wing,' which is about to be founded, will stand as a lasting monument of your Royal Highness's kindness and gracious condescension, as well as of the truly Christian feeling of that trade with which this society is connected.

"I am also deputed to present to your Royal Highness this trowel, to aid your Royal Highness to carry your intention in attending here to-day into effect; and I feel no doubt that, when completed, this wing, though not the original or larger portion of



PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE "LADIES' WING" FOR THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ALMS-HOUSES.

the edifice, will be looked upon with high admiration from its having originated with the ladies, and the first stone of it being laid by your Royal Highness."

The trowel was elegantly engraved with his Royal Highness's arms and the following inscription:—

"THIS TROWEL
WAS USED BY
H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., &c. &c.,
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
'LADIES' WING'
OF THE
LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM,
OLD KENT ROAD,
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849."

Mr. Clifford handed the trowel to his Royal Highness, who immediately used it, laying the cement upon the stone.*

The stone having been lowered to its place amidst loud cheers, Mr. Turner presented the plumb-rule to his Royal Highness, who applied it in the usual form. Mr. Wallace also presented a small mallet to his Royal Highness, who, striking the stone with it four times, declared it fixed, amidst renewed cheering.

His Royal Highness then took the cups, containing corn, oil, and wine, which he poured on the stone, as emblems of prosperity. This ceremony having been completed, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester delivered a prayer with marked emphasis.

At the conclusion of the prayer the children of the school sang the national anthem, with a correctness and purity of expression that did them great credit.

The chairman of the institution then briefly but impressively addressed thanks to his Royal Highness for the great honour of his having assisted at laying the foundation-stone of this, the "Ladies' Wing" of the asylum.

His Royal Highness replied, "I am extremely gratified at having been allowed to assist in this work of charity, which reflects the greatest honour on the body with which you are connected."

His Royal Highness, having condescendingly bowed to the various ladies and gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, was reconducted to the board-room, and almost immediately afterwards left the asylum, being loudly cheered both within and without the grounds.

The Duke of Wellington was unable to attend, but desired to become a subscriber to the immediate object to the amount of twenty guineas.

Of the £4000 required to complete the "Ladies' Wing," £2540 have already been subscribed; and, as 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. were charged for the tickets to view the ceremony, we presume that a very handsome sum was realized towards the remaining £1460.

* The trowel was afterwards placed on the case, and presented to his Royal Highness; whereupon his Royal Highness in the most gracious manner returned it to the chairman, Mr. Hughes, requesting, as we understood, his acceptance of the same.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have rarely to complain of a *mad* ambassador. The training of such functionaries is usually so logical, not to say so Machiavellian, that it seems almost impossible that the imagination should play them tricks as in the case of more romantic or fanciful mortals. Nevertheless, it is not to be doubted that M. Lesseps, of Roman celebrity, is deranged! His letters, as well as his conduct, are so rife of eccentricities as to set this question at rest; and it is to be hoped that the knowledge of such an important fact may also tend to set at rest the questions pending between France and Papal Rome.

The great heat of the last few days has occasioned a considerable increase of cases of cholera. The number of cases of persons attacked reached on Sunday to a greater amount than has been seen since the commencement of the malady.

A funeral service in honour of the Empress Josephine has been celebrated at Rueil. That ceremony, which during the reign of Louis Philippe attracted to Rueil a great concourse of persons attached to the memory of the Empress, now that her grandson has become chief of the state, should necessarily be distinguished from past years by the multitude of friends and of the curious. The village of Rueil was filled at an early hour by the crowds that every moment arrived from the capital and the neighbouring districts, and the church was occupied by a multitude of persons. On both sides of the altar the bands of the National Guard and of the regiments of the line alternately performed funeral airs. In the choir and the two sides of the chapel, attired in deep mourning, were observed a number of persons; amongst whom were the aides-de-camp of the President Louis Napoleon was prevented from going to Rueil on account of affairs of state. He sent his carriage, and went the day previous to pay his duties as grandson to one who is still so much beloved.

The opening of the great national exposition of the products of French manufacture took place on Monday. The new building for the purpose, which is constructed entirely of wood, has been erected on the Carré des Fetes, adjoining the central avenue of the Champs Elysées, the same site it occupied in 1844, the date of the last exhibition. The elevation presented by the *salon* of 1849 is precisely similar to that of 1844; but there are material differences, both in the interior structure and arrangement, and in the classification of the multifarious specimens.

The President of the Republic wished to deliver his "Message" in person to the Assembly, but the detestable Mountain resolved to prevent, if possible, the Prince from coming to the House at all, and to accuse him of violating the constitution if he persevered. The Mountain will not permit him to exhibit himself (to use their own expressions) in the character of chief of the state, and produce what they term a *quasi*-royal opening of the Chambers!!

Nous verrons what a year will do.—I understand the Queen of Greece arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 31st ult.

M. Proudhon, it is said, was arrested at the Great Northern Railroad station on Tuesday evening, on his arrival from Belgium.

Le votre, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S. You will no doubt have heard of the very sudden death of Lady Blessington, who had only the day previous dined with the Duchesse de Grammont. Politics here are much less talked of than the cholera. The last three days have been fatal ones. The deaths exceed 1600. Most of them have arisen from imprudence among the better classes, in taking ices after dinner. M. Lesseps has arrived here.

At Edinburgh, in Mr. John Croall's coach-building works, Leith-walk, are to be seen several coaches of an extensive line of mail-coaches, manufactured by that gentleman for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on SUNDAY morning in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the suite royal, left Buckingham Palace at three minutes before three o'clock on MONDAY afternoon, for Windsor Castle; arriving there at twelve minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, in five (open) royal carriages and four, from the Slough station. The escort was composed of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Her Majesty was received at the castle by the Master of the Household. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived at the castle in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness was attended by Vice-Admiral Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel Rigot, and Lieutenant Van Rappard. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady De Burgh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and the Earl Fortescue, also arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took a drive to Eton at six o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince were attended by the Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Listowel, Mr. R. O. Gore, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie. The august party went in open pony carriages. The Queen gave a dinner in the evening, in the castle, at which the Duchess of Kent was present. The Queen's private band attended in the castle in the evening, and played the following pieces:—Overture, "Le Domino Noir," Auber; serenata, Beethoven; quartetto, "Ecco quel fiero," Costa; Kreiges Marsch, Mendelssohn.

On TUESDAY the Queen went to the Ascot races. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the castle at a quarter before twelve o'clock, attended by her lady in waiting, Lady Augusta Bruce. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household, preceded her Majesty to the races, leaving the castle in a pony landau and four. Vice-Admiral Lucas, Colonel Wylde, and Dr. Meyer followed in another landau. At twelve o'clock the royal procession was formed, and quitted the castle. The august party returned to the castle at half-past four o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent afterwards returned to Frogmore-house. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen; also Viscount Canning and Colonel Wylde. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening to a large party. The company invited included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Rutland, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Vane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and several other personages of the highest distinction. Dinner was served in St. George's Hall. The band of the Grenadier Guards were in attendance during dinner. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

On WEDNESDAY morning his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and returned to town. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke of Rutland, the Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and Colonel Wylde, also left the castle. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Count of Syracuse) arrived, attended by the Chevalier de Colmont. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz afterwards arrived from town, on a visit to the Queen. In waiting on the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were Baron Knesebeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan. His Royal Highness Prince George arrived in the afternoon. His Excellency General Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Countess Fortescue, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Beaborough, and Lord George Lennox (lord in waiting to Prince Albert) also arrived during the afternoon. The Countess of Desart arrived at the castle, and succeeded the Viscountess Canning as the lady in waiting to the Queen. The Viscountess and Viscount Canning left the castle in the morning. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company invited included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, and the illustrious and distinguished guests on a visit to the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Frogmore-house, on MONDAY afternoon, from town, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper.

The Earl of Eglinton gave his second banquet to the members of the Jockey Club on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness Prince George, attended by his aide-de-camp the Hon. Captain Macdonald, honoured the noble earl with his company on the occasion.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth received a select party to dinner on Saturday at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Earl of Cardigan entertained at dinner on Saturday evening last, at his mansion in Portman-square, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Lord and Lady Poltimore, and a select party.

The Earl and Countess of Granville entertained a numerous and distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at their mansion in Bruton-street.

The Earl of Ellesmere, the president of the Royal Asiatic Society, gives a grand entertainment on the 18th inst., at his mansion in Belgrave-square.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull entertained a distinguished party to dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence, Hampden-house.

The Countess Colloredo will commence her hospitalities with a grand ball at Chandos-house on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Lord and Lady Dinorben entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday. In the evening her ladyship had an assembly, which was attended by a numerous circle of distinguished guests, including several members of the *corps dramatique*.

The Marquis of Waterford has left Mivart's Hotel for his seat, Curraghmore.

The Marquis of Lansdowne entertained a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at Lansdowne-house.

The Hon. Lady Borough's ball is fixed to take place on Monday, the 25th inst.

The Hon. Mrs. Angerstein's *thé dansant* is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Lady Antrobus's ball is postponed from Thursday, the 14th to Friday, the 22nd inst.

Mrs. Miles will give a ball on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lady Jervis's concert is unavoidably postponed from the 13th inst. to Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Lady Sykes has issued cards for a second ball on Monday next.

Mrs. John Foley's *thé dansant* will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Mrs. Ralph Adderley's *soirée dansante* is unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 14th inst., until Thursday, the 28th of June.

The Baron de Brunnow has entertained his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and suite. A distinguished circle was invited to meet his excellency.

Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave, entertained the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and the Hon. Emily De Burgh, the Marquis of Stafford, and a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Carlton-house-terrace. The countess subsequently had a soirée.

The Conde de Montemolin, accompanied by his brother and his Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan, has left London for the Continent.

His Excellency the Russian Minister (Baron de Brunnow) gave a magnificent entertainment on Saturday evening at Adelburnham-house to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Mrs. Gwynne Holford's concert on Monday evening was very fully and fashionably attended. The music selected was well adapted for displaying the varied powers Mesdames Grisi and Alboni, and Signors Mario, Lablache, and Ronconi, who successfully exerted themselves to maintain their fame for unrivalled talent, and sang some of the choicest *morceaux* of Donizetti, Bellini, Rossini, Verdi, and Palestrina in their best manner. The distinguished guests were very numerous, and all appeared highly gratified.

Mrs. D'Aubeny's party on Monday evening, at 23, Park-lane, was one of the most brilliant of the season, and went off with the greatest *éclat*. Many of the first artistes gave their aid, including Miss Dolby (from Berlin), Mlle. Nau, Herr Mengis, Signor Tagliafico, and Madame Oury, and M. Hertz. The occasional execution of a piece from the "Huguenots," by Madame Oury, was one of the greatest features of the evening; and the national Swiss airs were charmingly sung by Herr Mengis. The invitations included the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, the Countess Dowager of Norbury and the Hon. Miss Toler, Lady Elizabeth Repton, Lady Maynard Haselrige and the Hon. Feilding, Viscountess Dowager Glentworth and Lady Augusta Perry, Lady Lawrence, Miss Vincent, Lady Coote, Miss Coote, Lady Peyton, Viscount Barron, Miss Barron, Lady Napier, Mrs. John Napier, Mrs. Duncan and Lady Macdougal, General Sir Archibald and Lady Maclain, Mrs. Macleod of Macleod; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Standish; Mr. Featherstonaugh, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. George Wingfield, &c. &c.

Madame Bunsen, the wife of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, opened the new residence of the Prussian Legation, in Carlton-house-terrace, on Tuesday evening, with a grand concert, in which the leading German *artistes* at present in London took part. The preparations for the *réunion* were on an extensive scale. The very fine mansion now tenanted by his excellency is one of the best houses on the terrace; and a great deal of extraneous aid, in the shape of decorations, having been called in for this occasion, the appearance of the house when the guests entered was exceedingly brilliant. The concert took place in the suite of saloons on the first or principal floor—at least the solos were all sung here; but one great feature of the entertainment was the engagement of a number of chorus-singers from the German Opera company, who were stationed in the hall, and, under the direction of Herr Joseph Thyssen, performed during the evening a selection of the most admired music from their *repertoire*. A very pretty feature in the arrangements was the illumination of the extensive garden surrounding this beautiful mansion by an infinity of variegated lamps, suspended from the branches of trees, and interspersed among the shrubs and evergreens. The company was very numerous, and composed of the *élite* of the fashionable world.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, in celebration of the birthday of his Majesty the King of Hanover, who then entered on his seventy-ninth year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge accompanied by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour his Royal Highness Prince George and the principal guests had arrived. His excellency welcomed his illustrious visitors as they alighted, and conducted them to the saloon. The banquet was served at eight o'clock. In addition to the royal personages whose names are already mentioned, there were present at the entertainment many of the foreign Ministers and a large party of the *haute volée*.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS TO COME.

June 11. Grand Caledonian fancy-dress ball at Willis's Rooms.
June 11. Lady Sykes's second ball.
June 11. Lady Wetherell Warneford's soirée musicale.
June 12. The Marquis of Londonderry's grand banquet, and the Marchioness of Londonderry's assembly.
June 13. Her Majesty's ball at Buckingham Palace.
June 13. Mrs. De Pentheny O'Kelly's ball.
June 13. The Eton anniversary dinner at Willis's Rooms.
June 14. The Earl and Countess of Wilton's grand entertainment to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
June 14. Lady Antrobus's ball.
June 14. Mr. and Mrs. Elwes's ball in Portman-square.
June 15. Lady De Trafford's ball in Grosvenor-street.
June 15. Hon. Mrs. Henry Ramsden's ball.
June 15. Lady Rivett Carnac's thé dansant in Devonshire-place.
June 16. The Earl of Rosse's fourth soirée to the fellows of the Royal Society.
June 16. Lady Molesworth's soirée musicale.
June 18. The Duke of Wellington's annual grand Waterloo banquet.
June 18. Lady Jervis's ball.
June 18. Lady Fitzwygram's concert in Connaught-place.
June 19. Sir Richard Sutton's first ball.
June 20. Lady Agnes Duff's assembly to meet her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
June 20. Lady Feversham's ball.
June 20. Lady Augusta Vernon Wentworth's first thé dansant.
June 20. Lady Molesworth's concert.
June 20. Mrs. Miles's ball in Belgrave-square.
June 20. Mrs. Garth's ball in Hill-street.
June 20. Mrs. Strahan's concert in Hill-street.
June 21. Baroness Goldsmid's ball.
June 21. Almack's second ball.

May 31. Grand floral and fancy fête in aid of the St. Ann's Society Schools at Hanover-square Rooms.
June 1. Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish's concert to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.
June 22. Lady Clerk's amateur music.
June 22. Mrs. Drake's ball in Belgrave-square.
June 22. Mr. Benedict's grand annual morning concert, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in the great concert-room of her Majesty's Theatre.
June 25. The Hon. Lady Borough's ball.
June 27. Lady Howard's first morning party with music.
June 27. Mrs. Lawrence's morning party at Ealing-park, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
June 27. Lady Jervis's concert.
June 29. The Harrow anniversary festival at the Thatched-house.
June 29. The Toxopholite ball at the Archers'-lodge in the Regent's-park.
July 5. Almack's third ball.

CORRESPONDENCE.

6.—Mr. Vernon, the munificent contributor of a gallery of paintings to the nation, died on the 22nd ult., universally lamented. He was a most judicious and generous patron of Modern Art.
—It is quite true. MISS ELIZABETH BLACKWELL has received a diploma as *Doctrix* from the Medical College of New York.
—The song of "Night," and "Caprice" for pianoforte, are by a highly talented lady, named Heward, and are published by Levesque, Charles, and Co., Cheapside.
—No solution has yet been given, nor, as far as we are aware, is known.
—Camphorated oil.
—should apply to Signor Crivelli, Upper Norton-street, Regent's-park.
—The same. A native discovery.
—QUARTERS.—In consequence of the sudden demise of the highly-talented authoress of this Narrative, we for the present omit its insertion.
—perhaps be necessary to state that the Work is in a complete state.
—L.—At present every department is filled up. We keep the list.
—1. Irish.—2. No.
—Soft water. It should be changed alternate days.
—Zapatedo.
MARIA.—1. Very tall.—2. Rather dark.—3. No, but by no means.
—1. No, no, no.
—shall be answered next week.
—Certainly not.
—NABLE EQUESTRIAN is quite correct as to the precise article of dress in a *general* sense; but she must admit that considerable diversity of opinion and taste prevails.
—SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.—The case appears to be one of most tyrannous we have heard of; but, before we enter upon its consideration, we should like, *in confidence*, to know the names of our fair correspondent and of the parties implicated.
—SUBSCRIBER.—Camphor will answer the purpose.
—OF ABYDOS.—1. The powder may be obtained of most chemists.—2. Sealing-wax-heather is generally employed.
—Count, Money Moist, Pietro, Eltha, Sibald, Georgina, Marie, Louise Wonder, and Subscriber (Swansea).
—THE WONDERFUL AND FASHION.—In consequence of an extraordinary press of matter this week, the articles on "ETIQUETTE AND FASHION" will not be resumed until the ensuing one. The forthcoming papers deal not only with fashion respecting the "Ceremony of Manner," but comprise much practical amusement.

A VOLUME of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES, elegantly bound, and containing about 500 Illustrations, for 1848, is now ready.

A SECOND EDITION of the LADY'S ALMANACK is now in process of publication.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them if not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

[The early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—June.

Sunday after Trinity.	Joshua 10—Mark	11	Joshua 23—2 Cor.	8
Barnabas.	Ecclus. 10—Acts	14	Ecclus. 12—Acts	15
Trinity Term ends.	Job 16—Mark	12	Job 17, 18—2 Cor.	9
	... 19— ...	13	... 20— ...	10
Stars rises 1 11 morn.	... 21— ...	14	... 22— ...	11
Venus rises 2 7 morn.	... 23— ...	15	24, 25— ...	12
	26, 27— ...	16	... 28— ...	13

QUARTER, 13th, 10 h. 24 m. after.—SUN rises at 3 h. 44 m, and sets at 8 h. 15 m.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

The past week another celebrated name has been added to Death's obituary, and those who have taken pleasure in the works of Lady Blessington must lose for awhile that agreeable remembrance in an event which only the unthinking or heartless can contemplate without distress. That pen which has charmed us so often drops from the hand which penned it; and the intelligence and talent which gave it motion have fled from us for ever.

In another column of this week's LADY'S NEWSPAPER will be found a brief particulars of her sudden death. In the full possession of her faculties, in the vigour of health and spirits, and dancing in a new scene that career of social good humour which distinguished her at home; admired by all who congregated round her hospitable board, and looking to the future with a heart swelling with all the deliciousness of hope, she was in a few hours into the grave, and fame and friendship—that is past and the future of this life—shrink and wither into nothing.

To those relatives whom she has left behind her, the countess has bequeathed the memory of many acts of a good and excellent nature. With one hand they may point to them, and with the other to the many clever volumes she has written, and say that this is more than every testatrix leaves to her posterity. Indeed, that we conceive there is any particular merit in such writing which entitles the novelist or the poet, merely to a deeper tribute of regret than is due to those busy and indefatigable spirits who have borne their toil patiently and trudged through this valley of tears without one desire to gild their steps. The influence of precept is not to be denied that we know; and yet it would be idle to deny that friends is given for the instruction of the world, and that wealth is not greater than his master.

What rank the Countess of Blessington will hold upon the catalogue of those who have mingled instruction with amusement, it is not our business here to determine. We desire simply to record her death, and, while doing so, to remember that the finer feelings of humanity were not strangers to her heart; that she could sympathize with distress; that she could "coin her brains" for its relief; and that in the courtesies of life she was remarkable for an amiability which had a charm for all who listened to her conversation or beheld the glow of good humour on her face. In the days of his nonentity the President of the French Republic was her oft-welcomed guest; and, perhaps, amongst the reasons which induced her voluntary exile may be ranked the wish to see in his great position the man whose spirits she cheered at her board, when he was humble and unknown. A few days before her death she expressed to Louis Napoleon with how much hope she looked forward to the time she was to spend in Paris. But the sand of her glass was nigh run out, and in a week more her career was at an end.

And this is the history of all the world. Death in the midst of life, in the hour of our highest hopes, of our most eager anticipations; and all that was valuable and priceless before cannot prolong that history for an hour—not for a moment!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of LORDS, on Monday, in reply to a question from Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the correspondence between the committee of Privy Council and the committee of the National Society, on the subject of the conditions and regulations under which grants could be made for purposes of education, was progressing in a satisfactory manner.—Lord Portman moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill. Read a second time.—During the recess the gallery assigned to the reporters has been removed, and a temporary gallery erected in its place. It is brought forward six feet, and lowered three feet.

On Tuesday, Lord Brougham moved the committal of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The noble and learned lord gave the history and outline of the bill, and described the various amendments that had been made in it, in accordance with the suggestions of the most eminent commercial authorities, and to suit the advice of the Lord Chancellor and other legal functionaries. The noble and learned lord, in the course of his remarks, stated the startling fact that not less than £50,000,000 per annum were lost in this country by bankruptcies and insolvencies.—To a question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the hopes of the termination of the hostility between Denmark and Prussia were increased by the dissolution of the Frankfort Assembly.

On Thursday, Earl Nelson presented several petitions in favour of the Bill for the Protection of Women. Petitions to the same effect were also presented by the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the bill then passed through committee, after some remarks from Lord Campbell and the Bishop of Oxford, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday.

In the House of COMMONS, on Monday, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was, after a division, read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population. The House divided—For the motion, 82; against it, 268: majority against the motion, 184.

On Wednesday, Mr. Moffatt moved the second reading of the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill, which was read accordingly, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.—The adjourned debate on further proceedings on the third reading of the Affirmation Bill was resumed. Bill read a third time. The questions that the bill pass, and that it be taken to the Lords, were put and carried.—Mr. Mackinnon moved the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill. The bill was read accordingly.

On Thursday, at four o'clock, there being only thirty-four members present, the House did not sit.

TABLE TALK.

A correspondent in India thus describes the field of Goojerat:—"The battle-field was a level plain, covered with young corn just bursting into ear far as the eye could reach on all sides, with clumps and single shady trees at intervals. The morning was beautiful; not a cloud to obscure the rising sun, with just breeze enough to blow out our colours, give the corn a waving motion, and move the leaves on the trees, many of which were also covered with blossoms. The hum of the bee, the light butterfly as it floated past, and the song of the lark as he sprang from the corn, altogether gave the scene an English appearance. Long, however, may it be ere England witnesses two hostile armies drawn up on her soil! The sight was splendid, and such as man seldom sees. We had 35,000 men under arms, the flower of our Indian army, with a more powerful artillery and cavalry than ever took the field in India before."

Literary and scientific meetings for the past week have comprised the British Architects, Chemical, Royal Institution, Institution of Civil Engineers, Linnean, Antiquaries, Royal, Zoological, Philological, Astronomical, and Horticultural.

Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt and Roskell, late Storr and Mortimer, had the honour of submitting on Saturday last, for the inspection of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Royal Hunt Cup, executed by that firm for Ascot Races.

The state apartments in Windsor Castle will be reopened after Monday next.

Chagres, usually a dull and miserable town, situate in a little sandy bay at the mouth of the river of the same name, has lately assumed the air of extraordinary bustle and animation, from the number of people passing through on their way to the gold regions.

There was no truth in the report that the Count de Montemolin was about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss de Horsey, the only daughter of Spencer de Horsey, Esq.

Mr. Shore was liberated last week. He returned to Totness by an evening train, and preached at Bridgetown on Sunday.

A vessel arrived at one of the wharfs adjoining London-bridge, from Lisbon, with a cargo of oranges, has brought ten baskets of new potatoes, the produce of Portugal, as a portion of her cargo.

Baron Rothschild, of Gunnerbury-house, Acton, had 3940 squares of glass broken with the hailstones which fell about two o'clock on Tuesday last during the violence of the thunderstorm. Two market-gardeners living at Starch-green had more than 1000 panes broken.

Some time since a brig, at present called the Carleton, was put up for public sale at the London Docks, and was purchased by Mr. Scott, a chain-lighterman, residing at Wapping, for the sum of £750. After undergoing considerable repairs at the New Crane-wharf, Wapping, the vessel put to sea under Captain Bacon, who had become part owner. After leaving that port it was found necessary to put in at Hartlepool, where, whilst the vessel was undergoing some repairs at the interior part of the bulk-head, sixteen thousand Spanish dollars were found secreted in a place purposely hollowed out for the reception of the precious deposit. The dollars, as our reporter was informed, are of an old mintage and very pure silver. When or by whom the treasure was deposited it is impossible to guess; but, at all events, Captain Bacon has reason to congratulate himself on the successful result of his first short voyage in the Carleton. The vessel, it is said, was originally engaged in the slave-trade off the coast of Guinea, and the treasure so curiously discovered was probably the ill-gotten gain of some of the heartless wretches engaged in that abominable traffic.

Painters have been busily employed marking the stone-work and other portions of the buildings situate not far from the railway terminus at London-bridge, and known as the grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth for the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, in order that they may be taken down and re-erected in the same form elsewhere.

A poor old woman, named Sally Salter, 77 years old, hung herself last week at Exeter. The deceased resided in a cottage at Clyst St. George, with her grandchildren, and during their absence at school committed the fatal deed.

The Lords of the Treasury having authorized a considerable reduction of the rate upon international letters between this country and France upon reciprocal terms, an alteration in that respect may shortly be expected.

James Mackenzie, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Tugwell, Mackenzie, and Clutterbuck, bankers, of Bath, has liberally given £150 to the Bath United Hospital, and £50 to the General Hospital. The same gentleman has recently presented the cashier and clerks of his firm with sums amounting in the whole to £1120, in acknowledgment of their faithful services.

Letters from Cyprus to the 27th of April report this island to have suffered so considerably from the destructive ravages of locusts, that the greatest misery and distress universally prevail.

Tuesday being the 79th anniversary of the birthday of the King of Hanover, the bells of St. George's Chapel and the Church of St. John rang merry peals at intervals, from an early hour in the morning throughout the day. Royal salutes were fired from the corporation ordnance at noon, and from the battery at Belvedere, near Virginia Water.

Baths and washhouses for the working classes were opened last week with great rejoicings at Macclesfield.

Last week a fine sturgeon was caught in the Medway, at a place called Bream-hole, near Snodland, between Maidstone and Rochester, by Richard Baker and John Orpin. The fish, a fine baited specimen of its species, was brought to the mayor of Rochester, and was by his orders packed in ice and forwarded to her Majesty. It measured six feet eleven inches in length, and two feet nine inches in circumference.

The steamer Garland, Wyles, commander, arrived at the port of Dover on Sunday, from Ostend, brought a package, consigned and addressed to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was immediately forwarded to London by the authorities at that place, for removal to Buckingham Palace.

HANWELL COLLEGE FETE CHAMPETRE.

(*For Illustration see page* 321.)

We were highly gratified on Friday (last week) by a visit to this delightful spot, and had certainly no idea that there was a possibility of so completely turning a school into a large family circle as we witnessed on this occasion.

Most of our readers are probably aware that the village of Hanwell is charmingly situated, about seven miles from the metropolis, and is a station on the Great Western Railway. The first feeling of a stranger on arriving at the station is one of admiration as he surveys the beautiful church. The next feature in the prospect is the Collegiate School, finely situated in its own grounds of fifty acres in extent. On our approach we were most agreeably struck with the exhilarating sounds of music from a band placed upon the lawn, to which a most interesting group of young ladies (sisters and friends of the pupils of the college) were listening, whilst the parents were promenading with their children around.

Another group were surrounding the natural philosophy professor, who was just raising a balloon for their amusement, which went up in the midst of cheers happy schoolboys only know how to give.

We were most cordially welcomed by the principal, who conducted us round the establishment; and, if we had been gratified by the exterior, we were not less so by that which we saw within.

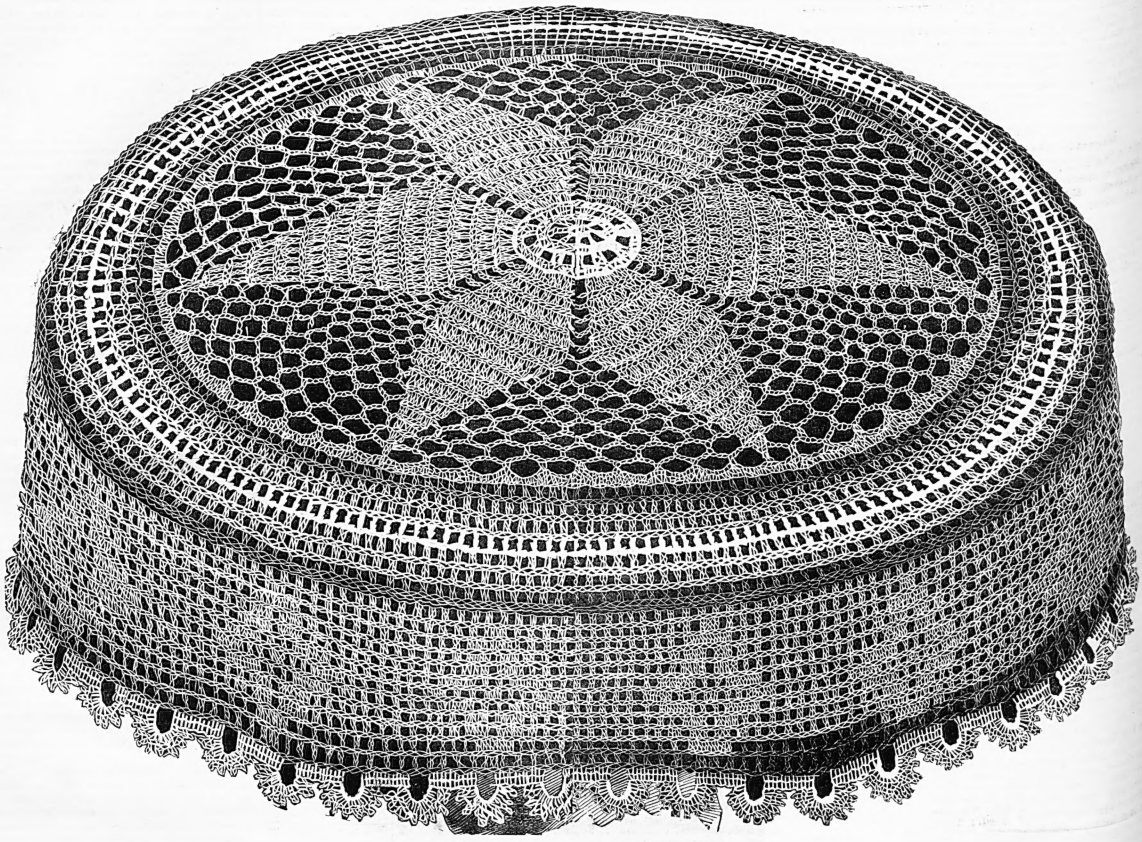
There seemed to be everything united to infuse a sound literary and scientific education. A series of extensive collections in natural history, tending to lead the mind from a study of the works of nature to that of the great intelligence whence all originates; whilst a large assortment of philosophical apparatus enables the students to carry out a knowledge of every branch of experimental science. But we confess we were most of all interested in the exhibition of the pupils' own industry, which surrounded the walls of the school-rooms. Military plans, architectural designs, painting in water colours, proved that this department was under careful superintendence; whilst the beautiful specimens of writing were highly creditable to all parties interested. The piles of books, in which the mathematical and classical exercises were entered, showed us very clearly that, although there was every desire to make the young people happy, *industry* was deemed one of the most efficient means of producing this effect.

The playground, the gymnasium, &c. &c., are all excellently adapted for their purpose; and we were much pleased with the neatness and order of the dormitories, and the domestic arrangements generally.

The festivities were kept up by the younger party in music and dancing until a late hour; and we never remember to have seen a greater number of happy young faces than were assembled on this occasion. It was the sixteenth anniversary of the arrival of the principal at Hanwell; and we can assure him that, whilst we wish him long life, and prosperity and success to his zealous exertions in the cause of the rising generation, the gala day of the glorious 1st of June will long be remembered by us with pleasure. D.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—We are informed that Mr. Judge, acting upon the advice of his friends, contemplates appealing to the Lord Chancellor against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce on Saturday last. Mr. Judge, by pursuing this course, stays proceedings for twenty-eight days; his object being to obtain an order for an issue to be tried at common law, so that a jury may decide in whom the property in the "Royal Etchings" is vested.

The United States Government are taking steps to prosecute the search after Sir John Franklin's expedition.



COVER FOR A FOOT OTTOMAN.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

COVER FOR A FOOT OTTOMAN.

Materials—Raworth's crochet thread No. 24; or three shades of rose, one of amber, one of drab, and one of blue crochet thread.

With second shade of rose make a chain of 3 loops, join, and work one round in double crochet.

2nd round.—1 ch, 1 l in every loop of last round.

3rd round.—Double crochet.

4th round.—2 ch, 2 l, miss 1; repeat all round.

5th round.—Double crochet.

6th round.—Commence with amber. 3 ch, 5 l; repeat five times more.

7th round.—7 l, the first worked on the last stitch of chain, the five above the long, and the seventh on the first stitch of chain, 5 ch; repeat.

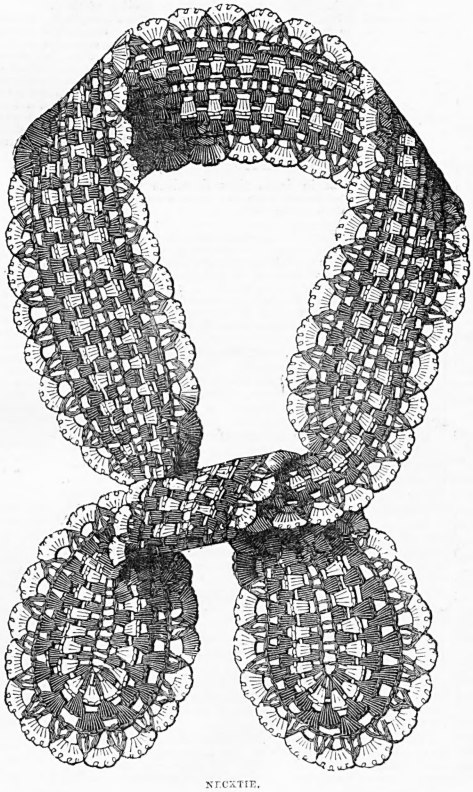


INITIALS.

Work thus for seven more rounds, increasing the number of long stitches in each round by working one on the last and the first stitch of chain, and increase the chain stitches to seven in the three last of these rounds.

15th round.—19 l, the first on the second l of last round, 5 ch, 1 l worked in the fourth ch, 5 ch; repeat.

16th round.—17 l worked as in last round, 5 ch, 1 l worked in the centre stitch of chain, 5 ch, 1 l, 5 ch; repeat; continue decreasing the number of long stitches by beginning on the second of preceding round, and increasing the number of chains by making 7 ch, 1 l worked in the centre of the chain stitches next the long stitches. Work thus till decreased to one long stitch, after which work a round in double crochet. With drab work a round, 1 l, 2 ch, miss 1; then work a round, 1 l, 2 ch, with each shade of rose, commencing with the darkest; work with each shade again to the lightest, and finish with 1 l, 3 ch, with drab. This completes the centre.



NECKTIE.

For the Border.

With blue.—1st round.—Double crochet.

2nd round.—1 l, 2 ch; repeat all round.

3rd round.—4 l, 2 ch, 1 l, eleven times more; repeat from 4 l all round.

4th round.—10 l worked on the 1 l, 2 ch, the 4 l in 2 ch, 1 l of last round; 2 ch, 1 l, eleven times more; repeat from 10 l all round.

5th round.—4 l worked on the third 1 l from the 10 l of last round, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* six more times, and commence again at 4 l.

6th round.—7 l, the first on the last of the first 4 l of last round, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* eight more times, and again begin at 7 l.

7th round.—10 l, the first worked on the second l from 7 l in last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* five more times, and again begin at 10 l.

8th round.—7 l, the first on the 1 l next to the



INITIALS.

10 l of last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* three more times, and again commence at 7 l.

9th round.—10 l, the first on the fourth long of last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 10 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* four more times, and commence again at 10 l.

10th round.—7 l, the first on the seventh l of last round, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* three more times, and commence again at 7 l.

11th round.—4 l, the first on the last 1 long of last round, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* six more times, and commence again at 4 l.

12th round.—10 l, the first on the first of the second 4 l of last round, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* more times from *a*, and commence again at 4 l.

13th round.—4 l worked in the centre stitches of the 10 l of last round, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* ten more times, and commence again at 4 l.

14th round.—Double crochet.
15th round (with amber).—7 plain, 9 chain, miss 5; repeat.
16th round.—7 plain above the 7 plain of last round, 3 ch, 1 in each of the 9 ch of last round; repeat.

A very handsome cushion may be worked from the above directions, substituting wools for thread, and omitting the two last rounds.

LADY'S NECKTIE.

Materials—French blue and cerise purse twist.

Make a chain of 303 stitches. In the fourth stitch from the end make a treble stitch, and work down the chain in single open crochet. Make 3 chain stitches at the end to correspond with the other.



INITIALS.

1st round.—Open vandyked crochet worked between every second treble stitch, making six treble together at either end.

Work three more rounds in open vandyke, arranging the colours according to taste. One round, single open. Last round, 8 treble stitches between the two first treble, in last row 1 single over the third; repeat, working the 8 treble stitches between every third and fourth treble stitch in last round.

NETTING.

ROSETTE FOR PONY.

Take a match, break off the end, break the remainder in two, and round each piece wind a bit of leto; tie together the ends of the leto, and the beginning of a skein of German wool; take a flat wood or ivory needle, about half an inch broad, hold it in your left hand, place your leto on the mesh, so that the part where the leto is tied should lie on the upper edge of the mesh. The two little balls falling on each side of it, hold them down with the left hand, and with the right put the wool round the mesh; then bring the leto which is behind, bring it in front on the top of the mesh, pass the leto which was in front at the back, crossing it over the first; put the wool round the mesh, and repeat the same operation till your mesh is nearly full; take off almost all the loops, leaving some on the mesh, and continue till you have about a yard in length; then fasten off the leto by twisting the ends together, and proceed as follows:—With a piece of leto, take up the six first loops, twist the leto, cut the ends off; take the next six loops, do the same, and so on to the end. When you have tied all the loops, cut a round of buckram or oil-cloth, and sew the work on it, round and round; begin with the outside, until it comes close to the centre. This kind of work is for many uses. Small doyleys are made of it to decorate thick green saucers. It looks extremely rich, and makes a pretty watch-hook if made up as for a rosette for pony, but less full in the centre, and with a row of green round the edge.

NET FOR PONY.

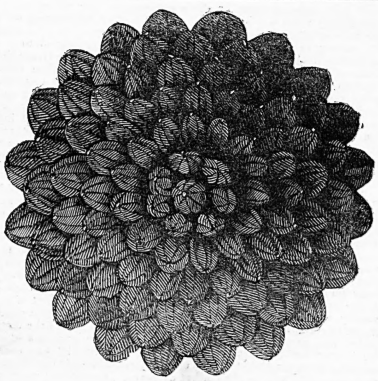
Materials—Fine twine; coarse purse twist or knitting cotton No. 6; coloured wool; two large netting-needles; and a common wood shoulder for a mesh.

Make a foundation of 31 stitches; net eight rows, increasing 1



INITIALS.

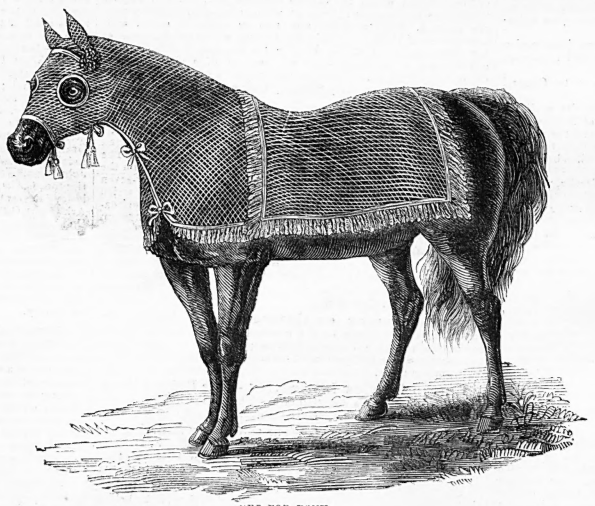
stitch at the end of each row. Having 39 stitches, leave 13 at each end for the cheeks, and work thus the 13 in the middle; turning the two last as one; turn back, work the row, take the



ROSETTE FOR PONY.

two last loops as one; turn back, net the row, take the two last loops as one; turn back, net the row, take the two last loops as one. You have thus decreased twice on each side, reducing your original 13 stitches to 9. Work three rows without increase or decrease; in the two following rows you make a stitch at the end of each row; after the fourth row break off your cotton.

Begin at the commencement of the work; net 11 stitches, leaving 2 for the eye; turn back, net to the beginning of the row; net three more rows, decreasing 1 stitch at the end of the



NET FOR PONY.

first and third; net five more rows without increase or decrease, and four more rows, increasing 1 stitch at the end of the first and third; net a fifth row, the end of which comes under the increases in the preceding rows; then take a bit of cotton, make a loop with it, fasten this loop on your knee, net 2 stitches in it, take up the middle piece and net it; then take another needle and work the second cheek exactly like the first; break off the cotton of the second needle, and, having made a loop and fastened it on your knee as before, net in it 2 stitches with the first needle, and continue the row along the second cheek. Your three pieces being thus joined in one, work four plain rows. In the middle of the fifth make 1 stitch, net 1, turn back, net 1; increase 1 stitch in each of the two following loops; turn back, net 2, increase 1 in the third, net 2, increasing in the last; this is the beginning of a piece in the shape of a diamond, each row being increased in the middle and at the end. When you have 21 stitches, ten on each side of the increase in the middle, net 2 loops; take a rug-needle, thread it with coloured wool or cotton; fasten the wool in the third loop of the row; work with it in 5 stitches, so as to produce 4 whole coloured loops; with your netting-needle, work in each of these coloured loops



NAME.

3 stitches, and continue to net the row (increasing as before in the middle). Within 7 stitches from the end, take your rug-needle and coloured wool; work in 5 loops with it, to produce 4 whole coloured loops; break off the wool, take up your netting-needle, work 3 stitches in each of the coloured loops, and finish the row; then work four whole rows, increasing 1 stitch in the middle as before, but decreasing on each side the first and the last of the 12 stitches made in the coloured loops; continue thus till the decreases meet, after which cease to decrease, but continue to increase in the middle till you have thirty-nine rows in the diamond, counting from the first stitch; baste each side of the diamond to the corresponding part of the head, and, when you have brought the ends to meet exactly, work in the loop of the side of the headpiece first, on the one side, up to the increases of the beginning; then turn back, work the row, and pick the stitches along the other side of the headpiece up to the increases; work this row backwards and forwards, increasing now not in the middle, but at the end, till you have altogether 84 stitches; then net twelve more rows without increase or decrease, and twelve more, taking the two last loops as one; break off the cotton.

Net the ears as follows:—Cut off the coloured stitches, and work round the opening, decreasing in every other round 1 stitch on each side of the opening, keeping the back of the ear larger to the last; when about six stitches remain, gather them and fasten off.

This completes the fore part of the clothing; the second is a square piece, rather broader than the broadest part of the first—say 100 stitches in width, and 80 rows in length.

To make up the pony-clothing, after getting it washed and starched, if it has been made of white cotton, net or knit a fringe all round; gather the stitches round the openings for the eyes, to bring them to a regular shape, and sew round them a piece of gimp of a moderate width, and a band of the same gimp on the forehead, from the outside of one ear to the outside of the other; then sew on each five strings, each terminated by a tassel—two to fasten round the mouth, two under the head, and the other on the front of the neck.



NAME.



NAME.

EMBROIDERY.

CORNERS AND INITIALS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.

Material—French working cotton No. 120.

Work in satin stitch or in tambour stitch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. B.—For 30, use 14; for 60, 30; for 64, 32; and for 80, 40 of the first named.

AUGUSTA.—At the request of various correspondents, repeated inquiries have been made of a similar nature, though without any very favourable results. The bazaars or the Berlin repositories are the most likely medium.

KATE.—Cut the wool into lengths, and use those lengths as directed.

JUAGGRENE.—In an early number.

E.—Attention shall be given to the request.

ELIZA will find the information she requires in No. 122 of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS.—SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—The English residents in Paris were much shocked on Monday afternoon by the sudden death of the Countess of Blessington. Her ladyship dined the previous day with the Duchesse de Grammont, and returned home late in the evening in her usual health and spirits. In the course of the morning she felt unwell, and her medical adviser, Dr. Simon, was sent for. After a short consultation the doctor announced that his patient was dying of apoplexy, and his prediction was unhappily verified but too rapidly. Only a few days before she got into her new house in the Rue de Cercle, where her delightful *réunions* were eagerly looked for as an oasis in the republican desert of France at the present time. It was but last week that the countess was dining at the Elysée, and remarked to Prince Louis Napoleon with how much pleasure she looked forward to her residence in Paris.

AUSTRIA.—BUDA.—It appears that all further doubt respecting the taking of Buda is now set at rest. A supplement of the *Vienna Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the Magyars have taken Buda by assault. General Georgey remained at Buda, at the head of 30,000 Magyars. The Austrian Government has forwarded a peremptory demand to the Government at Turin to abandon Genoa to the Austrian troops, and to insist upon the immediate occupation of all the Sardinian fortresses on the French frontier by Austrian garrisons. The French Cabinet is indignant at this demand, and will assist the Sardinian Government in resisting it to the utmost of their power. A fierce battle has been fought at Trenczin, between the Austrians and Hungarians. Both claim the victory, and both have left numbers of dead upon the field.

DENMARK.—Denmark is at this moment in a fresh dilemma. The King has refused to sign the new liberal fundamental laws before the termination of the war. The disturbance which this delay on the part of the King will probably occasion can scarcely be calculated.

BAVARIA.—The country of Landshut is in open insurrection against the Provisional Government, and is determined to remain firm to the King's cause.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Advices have been sent to General Prittwitz to suspend hostilities.

ROME.—By a decree of the 26th ult., the Triumvirs of Rome have confiscated all the possessions of the King of Naples lying within the Roman territory. They are to be sold, and the produce applied to indemnify the persons who have suffered from the Neapolitan invasion. The division of General Roselli, about 5000 strong, returned from Velletri on the 26th.

THE BRAZILS.—By the Express packet, from Brazils, we learn that peace and good order reigned throughout the whole empire.

UNITED STATES.—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS.—The British and North American royal mail steam-ship Hibernia, Captain Lang, arrived in the Mersey on Monday evening. The advices from New Orleans state that that city was threatened with almost entire destruction by the overflowing of the river. By the last account, the water had burst the levee; a large portion of the city was submerged, and the inhabitants were, *en masse*, quitting the neighbourhood.—The fine steamer Empire had met with a serious accident on the Hudson river, some eighty miles above the city of New York. In a collision on the 17th ult. she went down. Twenty lives were unfortunately lost.—The city of Saint Louis has met with almost as disastrous a calamity as that of New Orleans, though from an opposite element. On the 18th ult. a conflagration broke out, which raged so intensely that, in a short time, 418 houses and 25 steam boats were consumed, and property to the amount of six millions of dollars destroyed.—CANADA was quiet.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Intelligence has arrived, by extraordinary express from Bombay, to the 1st of May. The news from the Punjaub—till recently so important and exciting—has begun to grow scanty and of diminished interest. The arrangements for administering the affairs of the country, though not yet officially announced, are in active progress. There is, it is understood, to be no addition to the regiments of the line of the Bengal army.

ESCAPE OF HER HIGHNESS RANEE CHUNDA, MOTHER OF DHULEEP SINGH.—Her Highness the Rance Chunda Koonwur, of Lahore, escaped from her guards, and the fortress of Chunar, during the night of Wednesday, the 8th of May. No particulars of her escape have transpired, but the native report is that she bribed two of the sepoys of her guard, who aided her and escaped with her, it is believed, towards the hills of Mirzapore or Rewah.

METROPOLITAN.

MANSION-HOUSE. — The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards for a grand banquet in the Egyptian-hall on Wednesday, the 27th inst., to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and a distinguished circle of the nobility.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Wednesday a court was held for the despatch of business, wherein the liberty allowed to Chartists in Newgate was considered.

GRAND CALEDONIAN BALL. — The ladies patronesses have completed their arrangements. Her Grace the Duchess of Roxburghe has undertaken the Highland quadrille, the ladies in which will be elegantly dressed in the belted plaid and snood; the gentlemen wear the "garb of old Gael." The patronesses' quadrille, under the superintendence of several distinguished ladies, will be unusually attractive. Lady Anne Mackenzie, with her true Highland spirit, as usual, has arranged a set of Highland reels; and we need not remark that this feature of the ball never fails to create great interest.

TRINITY-HOUSE CORPORATION.—Monday being Trinity Monday, agreeable to annual custom the brethren of the Trinity-house went in procession from Tower-hill to their hospital at Deptford, for the double purpose of electing the master, deputy-master, wardens, elder brethren, and officers for the year ensuing, and inspecting their asylum for decayed sea-commanders and their widows. At eleven o'clock the procession set out from the Trinity-house, Tower-hill, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the master, being attired in the Windsor uniform, wearing the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, preceded by the banner-bearers, and escorted by the brethren. His grace went on foot from the Trinity-house to the Tower-wharf, where the procession embarked on board the corporation barges. Most of the vessels in the river hoisted their colours in honour of the corporation, and salutes were fired from different parts on shore as the procession moved along. The Trinity yacht was moored off Deptford, completely hung with the colours of all nations, presenting a most beautiful appearance. On landing, the procession was re-formed, and proceeded to the hall of the hospital, which was strewn with rushes. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the elder brethren having taken their position on the "dais," proclamation was made for the election, which resulted in the return of all the old officers. The loving-cup having been passed, the public were admitted below the balustrade, and the usual scramble for biscuits took place, his grace opening the first one. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren attended divine worship at Deptford Old Church, his grace returning to town in his carriage, and the rest of the procession by water, relanding at Tower-hill at four o'clock.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S SHOW OF AMERICAN PLANTS.—The fame of this beautiful collection receives constant accession, and the exhibition has, as seen by the subjoined list of distinguished names, attracted great numbers of the fashionable world. On Saturday last, the day appointed for the second public exposition, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the younger members of the Royal Family, and attended by Colonels Bouverie and Phipps, the equerries in waiting, arrived at an early hour on a visit of inspection. The illustrious party were received at the principal entrance by the Duke of Norfolk, president of the society, and conducted through the gardens and magnificent glass-house to the spacious tents under which the managers of the institution had assembled a collection of flowers and prepared a scene for beauty never before paralleled. "A fairy land!" was every moment the exclamation of the company entering this enchanting spot, and right well is the epithet deserved. Everything was propitious to the society; the grounds were in excellent order, the conservatory replete with the choicest flowers, the music of the military bands excellent, and the weather all that could be desired. As we anticipated, the plants of the exhibition were on this occasion in their best condition. During the week which has elapsed since the last meeting the flowers have opened into full expansion, and the floricultural skill of the eminent nurserymen who have contributed their collections has become most apparent.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—In addition to the various attractions of the delightful gardens of this society, in the Regent's-park, a novelty was introduced on Wednesday by the opening of the reptile-house, which has been in course of preparation for some months. In this house the reptiles are shown in cases (protected from the public by plate glass), in which are placed branches of trees, round which the various serpents, &c., coil and disport themselves in apparent enjoyment of the comparative liberty they are allowed. The gardens are now in beautiful order, and, irrespective of their menagerial attractions, which exceed those of any other institution of the kind in the kingdom—we believe we might state in the world—are well worthy of a visit. To-day the military band commences its performances for the season, and will continue them on every Saturday during the next two or three months.

LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION. — The annual general meeting has been held at the offices, Pall-mall, the Lord Bishop of London, president, in the chair, who was supported by Lord Radstock and a numerous attendance of clergymen. The Rev. R. Burgess read the tenth annual report, which was, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. It stated that thirty-seven young persons, twenty-one boys and sixteen girls, had been carried through their probationary period in order to qualify them for situations as pupil teachers. The number of schools now in connection with the board is 352.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual general meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at the central schoolrooms of the society, Westminster, and was presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the members and supporters of this institution, of which Prince Albert is president, was held in the board-room of the college, Oxford-street—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The Duke of Northumberland has made a donation of £100 to this institution, towards the expenses of erecting a lecture theatre.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution has been held at the London Tavern, Mr. F. H. Goldsmid, president of the society, in the chair, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—We are glad to hear that, at the festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Lord Chief Baron has consented to preside. This benevolent institution has an especial claim on all the higher members of the profession, and we hope many of them will be present and aid the funds.

THE ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION. — The annual examination of the wards of the Adult Orphan Institution took place on Saturday last, at the establishment in the Regent's-park, and was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who were received by the Marchioness Cornwallis, the Earl Manvers, and other members of the committee, and also many distinguished visitors. The Lord Bishop of London, who kindly conducted the examination, was pleased to express himself highly satisfied therewith; after which prizes were presented to the wards according to their merit.

ASYLUM FOR AGED GOVERNESSES: A BRANCH OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The *fancy sale* for the Building and Endowment Fund, commenced in June last at Chelsea Hospital, will be resumed and completed at the asylum, on the opening, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in person, June 12 and 13, 1849. There is something inexpressibly sweet in the idea of providing a haven for the storm-beaten mariner—a shelter for the weather-tried traveller—a place of rest for the wearied wayfarer. The committee have been repeatedly urged by some of their best and kindest friends to carry out the plan of a permanent home for aged governesses; but they waited for the manifestation of a similar feeling on the part of the public, in the form of donations for this especial purpose, and they have not waited in vain. Many liberal donors have come forward; and, with the assistance of a highly-patronized fancy sale at Chelsea Hospital, a sufficient sum has been accumulated to commence the asylum with apartments for ten inmates; four of whom were elected during the past year, and four will be elected in the present year. A most kind friend is raising £1000 towards the endowment by a silver subscription; and has more than half achieved her self-imposed task. [We have much pleasure in recording the above, having been the first to *illustrate* the edifice, and bring its merits under public notice.]

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The annual report furnished to the Secretary of the Home Department by the physicians and surgeons to this establishment states that "during the past year 174,991 charges of lymph have been distributed, and 11,790 children have been vaccinated by the surgeons appointed in the London districts. The board have likewise received returns of 88,482 cases vaccinated with lymph sent from the office of the National Vaccine Establishment. The board have furnished large supplies of lymph for the use of the army and navy.

THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—The subscribers to this excellent institution will be pleased to hear that arrangements have at length been made to lay the foundation-stone on Monday, the 11th inst. An eligible piece of land has been purchased, at an outlay of £612, at Wood-green, near Tottenham, and it is expected that the total cost of the erection will not exceed £1800. Viscount Mahon, M.P., has consented to lay the first stone, and the ceremony will take place at two o'clock.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—During the past week were registered—births, 1354; deaths, 895; within the limits of the London district.

PROVINCIAL.

THE ETON REGATTA.—The 4th of June, the anniversary of the birthday of the late King George III., by a time-honoured custom originating with that monarch, is always celebrated as a festival by the scholars of Eton College, who on that day make an aquatic pilgrimage to Surley-hall, about two miles and a half above Windsor-bridge. On Monday, when the crews mustered at half-past six o'clock, the banks of the river on both shores were thronged with many thousand spectators. At a few minutes before seven o'clock the loyal shouts of the spectators assembled on the bridge proclaimed the approach of the royal party from the castle, and in the course of a very few minutes her Majesty entered in a brocas in an open landau, drawn by four white ponies, and preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Viscountess Canning. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, and other noblemen of the household, followed in a second phaeton, and in a third we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son, Prince George, and attended by Baron Knesebeck and another gentleman. The royal party, on entering the brocas, were most enthusiastically received. The carriages having drawn up in line, with the horses sure railed off by hurdles, her Majesty and the Prince were afforded an opportunity of viewing the various cutters, with their respective crews, all of whom were attired in gay aquatic uniforms, the young swains of the three leading boats wearing cocked hats and cravats, and having all the appearance of juvenile admirals. The Prince of Wales manifested the greatest possible interest in the boats as they glided up and down the river preparatory to the "start." At seven o'clock the procession started for Surley-hall, preceded by the band of the Foot Guards in an eight-oared cutter. The following is a list of the boats in their respective order of precedence, with the names of the crew of each:—Upper boats: Monarch, 10 oar—Blundell, ma., captain of the boats; Hoskins, Bagge, Powys, West, Coltman, Davies, Peyton, Ethelston, Gosling, Robertson (steerer). Victory—Buller, ma., second captain; Robertson, Blundell, mi.; Cust, Nind, Coleridge, Cayley, Bathurst, Palmer (steerer). Prince of Wales—Crosse, captain; Booth, Wood, mi.; Lysley, King, Fiennes, Pemberton, Gore, Booth, Wood (steerer). Lower boats: Britannia—Jervis, captain of lower boats; Marshall, Palmer, Ryan, Swann, Praed, Vane, Macan, Earl of Gerard (steerer). Dreadnought—Garry, captain; Molesworth, Leigh, Lake, Thompson, Lord Ennismore, Montgomery Moore, Johnstone, Neville (steerer). Thetis—Beresford, captain; Worsley, Farrington, Cocks, Hinrich, Harrison, Knight, Ewart, Mallory, Wellesley (steerer). St. George—Meade King, captain; Farquharson, Arkwright, Gills, Lindsay, Sparke, Ford, Warre, Beaumont (steerer). On arriving at Surley the crews landed on the opposite shore, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner* provided by her Majesty's confectioner. At nine o'clock the boats returned to Windsor, and were received by the cheers of many thousand spectators assembled on the wharfs and shores of the river. A grand display of fireworks from the Little Eyot terminated the festivities of the evening. The royal party left the brocas soon after the boats started for Surley.

REVIEW OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS IN WINDSOR-PARK.—The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, reviewed that fine regiment in Windsor-park on Monday, in the presence of a very numerous staff of officers and many other personages of distinction. The regiment, to the number of 260 rank and file (twenty troopers having been draughted off to form an escort to the Queen on her progress from Slough to Windsor Castle), took up their station on the ground at half-past two o'clock, shortly after which the Marquis of Londonderry arrived, in company with the marchioness and her beautiful daughter, the Lady Adelaide Vane. The noble marquis was attired in his full uniform, and rode a magnificent charger. Lady Londonderry came on to the ground in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and preceded by outriders. Among the other leading personages were the Marquis of Stafford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Nevill, Lord Adolphus Vane, Lord John Manners, Mr. Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone and the Misses Johnstone, Captain Blane, Sir William Fraser, and many others. The troops having formed into line, the four squadrons awaited the arrival of Lord Londonderry, on whose approach the regiment saluted, the band playing the national anthem. The troops then after having been inspected, marched past in slow and quick time, and went through the ordinary movements of parade and general field. After this the field movements were commenced and gone through with admirable precision and effect, the troops charging with great speed and retiring in column with an accuracy which could scarcely have been excelled. Colonel M'Douall had the command of the field, and Captain Vyse acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Londonderry. After the review the officers of the regiment had the honour of entertaining the Marchioness of Londonderry and a circle of noblemen and gentlemen at a superb *déjeuner*, which was served up in the Cavalry Barracks at Spittal. In the evening a ball took place in the barracks, which was honoured with the presence of Lord Londonderry and several other distinguished personages.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. — THE INFANT SCHOOLS OF ROWLEY REGIS.—The Queen Dowager has forwarded to the Rev. W. Crump £10 towards the fund of the National and Infant Schools of Rowley Regis. On Tuesday last a bazaar, in aid of these schools, was held in a field adjoining the vicarage. Contributions, consisting of every variety of ladies' work, all distinguished for ingenuity, elegance, and taste, were previously forwarded to a great extent quite unexpected. Among other kind contributors the Queen Dowager honoured the bazaar with the presentation of some valuable work. The proceeds amounted to £111. 13s. 6d.

BRISTOL.—THE MAYORESS'S BALL. — We have great pleasure in giving the following, in an abridged form, from the *Bristol Mirror*:—"The princely hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Haythorn-field, as mayor and mayoress of Bristol, is proverbial. A recent proof of their kindness to their fellow-citizens was afforded on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th ult., when the 'Mayoress' Ball,' in anticipation of which many a fair head had been turned, and many a warm heart had palpitated, came off with much éclat at the Victoria-rooms, which had been engaged especially for the occasion. More than three hundred were present, and the arrangements, it is needless to say, were in every respect admirable. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in an apartment adjoining, a portion of the great hall having been appropriated to that purpose. It had a most magnificent effect, being lined with

scarlet draperies, admirably relieved by the gold trimmings, the entrance for the servants being screened by a pedestal, figures, and banners. The guests did not finally quit the scene of gaiety until

"'Night's candles were burnt out, and jocund day
Stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.'"

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.—The mortal remains of the late Duke of St. Albans were removed early in the week, for interment in the family mausoleum at Redbourne-hall, Lincolnshire.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One of those occurrences so frequent on the Thames during the summer season, occasioned by the reprehensible custom of letting boats to youths unskilled in their management, has taken place off Nine Elms, arising from a boat in which were four lads getting athwart the mooring chain of a tier of barges. The lads, in their fright, rose simultaneously, which capsized the boat, and they were all immersed. A number of boats being close at hand, three of the party were rescued, but the fourth, a youth aged sixteen, named John Tennant, residing in Westminster, disappeared, and his body was not recovered.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT BY A BLIND MAN TO KILL A WHOLE FAMILY.—On Saturday night (we quote the *Salisbury Herald*), between eleven and twelve o'clock, a young man, named Linham, who resides near Gore Knap-gate, Yeovil, and who is blind and deaf, made a desperate attempt at murder. His father, mother, sister, and brother, had gone to bed, when the prisoner got a trout spear, with four prongs to it, and commenced stabbing the whole of the parties, inflicting such severe wounds in the head, neck, face, and body of his mother, as almost to render her lifeless; and had it not been for a person near hearing them call for assistance, and going to them, he would, in all probability, have killed the whole of them. On being asked why he did it, he would give no reason, only that he wanted to kill his father and brother. Medical aid was immediately procured, and we are sorry to say the mother is still in a very dangerous state. The others are going on favourably. It would seem that the young man is mad. He is at present in custody.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR SHEERNESS.—Last week two stacks of straw were discovered on fire in the farmyard of Borstall-hall, at Minster. Borstall-hall is in the occupation of Mr. J. Farrell. A stack of wheat had been thrashed out on the previous day by a thrashing-machine. Several labourers had been engaged on the farm during some days previous to the fire, but at present the incendiary has not been discovered. There was no other property than the straw destroyed. A strong feeling was shown against the thrashing-machines, and the labourers were very reluctant to save them from the fire. This was, however, effected, much to the discomfiture of a few of the labourers, who were quietly looking on.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, the metropolis was visited with the outbreaks of two dreadful fires, which, in the course of a few minutes, laid in ruins property of considerable value, besides being attended with a loss of life. The first outbreak happened in No. 7, St. James's-place, Hackney-road, in the occupation of Mr. Duncan, a solicitor. The flames, when first perceived, were raging in the first-floor back, used as a bedroom, and in which a child of Mr. Duncan was in bed asleep. The mother of the infant, on going to the apartment, found the whole of the bed furniture in a general blaze; and so fiercely did the fire spread out that neither she nor any one else could enter the room to rescue the unfortunate child.—The second fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Summers, bootmaker, High-street, Hoxton Old Town, and caused also an entire destruction of property.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The answer of the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday to the deputation on behalf of the state convicts avoided anything very positive as to the ultimate destination of the prisoners, but still it leads to the conclusion that their proximate transportation will be carried into effect. There is certainly a very lively sympathy entertained by men of all parties and ranks in behalf of these deluded men, and it is questionable whether it would not have been a wiser course on the part of the Government to accede to the wishes so generally felt that even the mitigated punishment of transportation should be remitted, and an entire amnesty of all their absurdities and extravagance should be substituted. His lordship concluded his speech thus:—"I fully appreciate the motives of humanity which have prompted this appeal; but, in reply to it, I have at present only to assure you that the Government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand."

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Yesterday the Defects in Leases Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Yesterday Sir George Grey said the Government was willing to lay on the table of the House all the information which they might possess with respect to evictions in Ireland. Sir R. Peel said he believed there never was, in any civilized country, an example of such heartless, cruel, and numerous evictions as had recently taken place in Ireland, and he hoped that the House would express its indignation at the alacrity with which landlords in Ireland availed themselves of the law to evict poor creatures in that country, and he trusted some stop would be placed on that system.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The President's speech has made a very favourable impression. It states that, in 1848, there was a decrease in the customs receipts in France of fifty per cent. for the months immediately following on the revolution. This loss, however, disappeared gradually as the Government became more firmly established; and the last months of the year, which were nearly equal to the corresponding period of 1847, gave more than double the amount realized in the month of May. In the present year the increase is more remarkable, and there has been, during the last two months especially, a decided improvement in the commercial condition of France.

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—Reports have been current in Paris that General Oudinot had made an assault upon Rome, and entered the city after a strong resistance.

ASCOT RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Great Western Handicap of 300 sovs.

Repletion	1
St. Antonio	2

"LONDON GAZETTE."—The Second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday states that the Queen has been pleased to appoint numerous officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in her Majesty's army, and particulars are also given of the rewards for the Punjaub campaign.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION. — LOSS OF THIRTY-THREE LIVES.—On Tuesday morning a dreadful explosion took place in the Hepburn coal mine, situated on the Tyne, and about a mile and a half from Jarrow, by which thirty-three human beings were immediately destroyed.

POLICE.—CHILD MURDER.—At Southwark, Mary Ann Hogden, the wife of one of the porters of Guy's Hospital, was charged with the murder of her infant child by drowning it. The unfortunate woman, of whose derangement at the time of committing the offence there appears to be no doubt whatever, was committed for trial.

FOREIGN VEGETABLES.—The supplies of fresh vegetables from various places have, during the past few days, included some importations of asparagus from more than one of the continental states.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Consols closed steadily yesterday at 91⅛ to 91⅜ for money and account; and 91⅜ 91⅝ for the July account. Shares firmer.

MARK-LANE.—Yesterday the supply of English wheat was small, and commanded full prices. Other articles unchanged.

THE LATE MR. MOXHAY.

The history of men who have raised themselves from obscurity to public notice is always interesting and instructive. Edward Moxhay, of the Hall of Commerce, and of Stamford-hill, where he died on the 19th of March, was in that and in other respects one of the many remarkable men in the city of London. The versatility of his abilities and occupations, the wide range of his charity and liberality, and, more than all, his eccentricities, made him more personally known than any other man in the vicinity of Threadneedle-street. His love of nature led to a taste in poetry and the fine arts, and intimacy with some of their votaries. He was one of the earliest, perhaps the first, to notice and encourage William Etty, the Royal Academician, as he was the last comforter, in sickness and distress, of William Hazlitt, who bequeathed to him his portrait in remembrance of his kind and generous attention. And his was the last house in which the elegant and simple Charles Lamb partook of social intercourse. At his expence the moral poems of Neale, with illustrations by George Cruikshank, were published. Behnes, Watson, and other artists were also employed by him. It was he who commenced the subscription for a monument to Flaxman; and contemplated a magnificent one, entirely at his own expense, to Milton. But his final ambition was, after completing a suitable establishment for the commerce of this great metropolis, to build a still more magnificent edifice for the fine arts: and these works were to open the way to others of equal importance. His private charities were characterized by extraordinary judgment as well as the greatest liberality.

The origin and early life of this remarkable man are curious. He was born at Exeter on the 8th of June, 1788. His father, a shoemaker, in humble circumstances, paid little attention to the education of his children, of whom three sons and five daughters lived to middle age. Their mother, however, availed herself of the usual opportunities to have them taught reading and writing. Richard became an excellent professional performer on the organ and piano; Edward, the subject of this memoir, showed considerable literary taste.

On the occurrence of some unnecessary severity on the part of a master, to whom he had been apprenticed, he ran away; and a waggoner, whom he knew, consenting to give him a lift, he ventured to come up to London, where he arrrived with only 6½d. in his pocket; and of that sum he expended 4½d. for bread, cheese, and beer, at a house in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street. He there met an idle shoemaker, but a first-rate workman, who offered to provide him with lodging, and procure him credit from a shopkeeper, and, on certain conditions, teach him to make a shoe. He soon became expert under his tuition, but accompanying his drunken associate to the public-house of an evening, where they played at cards, his future prospects were seriously endangered. On a mind so excitable, amusements and society of this kind were indeed likely to produce fatal consequences; but, on detecting cheats among his companions, he knocked down two of the delinquents, and broke away from the connection entirely. He then became a steady, industrious young man, and, after working for some of the best bootmakers in town, he was engaged about 1810 by Messrs. Walter and Gresham, leather-cutters, of Cannon-street, as their foreman. His zealous attention to his employers' interests, notwithstanding the ascendancy of his temper, secured their entire confidence, and when they dissolved parnership each was anxious to secure his services by very advantageous proposals; but with his usual promptness he had decided upon his future course. He married a most deserving young woman, the daughter of a respectable but not wealthy builder in Norfolk, and went into business as a shoemaker in London-wall. From there he removed to Great Winchester-street, and finally to 55, Threadneedle-street, at that time a miserably inconvenient, dark, and dilapidated house, but exceedingly well situated for business. The result of his perseverance was in a few years a prosperous and very lucrative business. He then took a house at Stamford-hill, and, encouraged by his wife's kind hospitality and good management, sought the acquaintance of men of education, of taste, and of knowledge, and in conversation showed a peculiar talent at drawing forth information and argument; he also took to reading for hours at night various works that were thus recommended to his notice.

At first Mr. Moxhay's taste for the fine arts was of a general character, but he afterwards turned his attention more practically to architecture. At that time, cramped in narrow courts or smothered in dark passages, most of the commerce of our citizens panted for light, air, and space. Having obtained leases of several old houses in Austinfriars, Broad-street, &c., he evinced peculiar discernment and skill in the increased accommodation for offices, especially in respect to light and ventilation. In that he possessed a particular talent, the source of much comfort to his tenants and of large profit to himself. He was consequently employed by several of the most distinguished firms in the City to alter their premises.

About the year 1822 he began to imbibe the notion that, however lucrative a business founded on distant connection and long credit may be, it is much more precarious than one within your grasp. From this and other considerations he foresaw the probability of a crisis, and became anxious to exchange his West Indian transactions for a less remote trade. At length, after the death of Mr. Lemann, finding that his widow was to be deprived of the business, he resolved to convert his shoe-shop into a biscuit-baker's. Many difficulties and prejudices had to be surmounted; they were conquered, and a trade established. This was the period of the subscription for the Spanish exiles.

He next ventured a considerable portion of time and capital on shipping; but he relinquished that hazardous business to attend to his favourite object—the Hall of Commerce—the most admired, but the most unfortunate, of his speculations. He could not give it sufficient attention: and the trouble he encountered in rearing the useful and benevolent institution for the cure of Cutaneous Diseases hastened, no doubt, the decline of the hall. At such a time the death of his son Charles must have had a terrible effect on him; but, too sturdy to acknowledge disappointment, he brooded in silence. He no longer enjoyed his early supper under a tree on his lawn, and seldom took part with his daughters in their musical exercises, but would often wander alone through Epping Forest, and at dusk walk home across the Lea marshes, cradling schemes which, in his condition, were impracticable, and exasperating those symptoms of spasmodic asthma which for many years appeared rather indicative of affectation than of serious disease in so vigorous a frame: in vain did science procure occasional relief; fresh exertion and exposure caused the malady to assume the ascendant, and rendered his energies uncertain and useless. There was, however, one talisman that did not lose its charm—the smile of an infant, or the very word "baby," which he would good-humouredly apply even to adults, mitigated his sufferings and cheered the expression of his countenance. But against this pleasing characteristic, the presentiment of death before the end of his sixty-third year was so strongly impressed on his mind, that he actually, in thought, anticipated that period by two years, dying, according to his reckoning, within two months of the expected term.

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

(*For Illustration see next page.*)

The Unao (Union), a beautiful brig, of about 400 tons, just newly fitted up at Rio Janeiro, and laden with a rich cargo for the purchase of slaves, was captured by one of the boats of her Majesty's steam-vessel Hydra, Commander Grey Skipwith, on the 2nd of March last. This beautiful craft, in the completion of which no expense has been spared, was towed out of the upper harbour at Rio by a small steam-tug on Friday morning, March 2; but, as her Majesty's ship Amazon happened at the time to be getting under way, the brig, whose rakish build and suspicious appearance betrayed her real destination, dropped her anchor not far from the Hydra, then lying at anchor in the outer harbour. The morning being quite calm, the Hydra's boats were sent to tow the Amazon out, and returned about noon, the Amazon having fallen in with the sea-breeze, and intending to lie to in the night to look out for the slaver. In the course of the same afternoon the brig got under way, and about five p.m. had got about five miles out, and, the sea-breeze having died away, she was again taken in tow by the small steam-tug. The night promised to be perfectly calm, and, as there seemed to be a very fine chance of overtaking the brig, the Hydra's cutter was ordered to be in readiness, and shortly after sunset left the steamer, manned by a picked crew of seventeen men, under the command of Mr. Graham, late of her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, then acting mate of the Hydra, and Mr. Phillips, midshipman, and provided with a good supply of ammunition and clothes in case of accidents. The success of the undertaking, or, rather, the chance of overtaking the brig, seemed, nevertheless, somewhat questionable; and a smile of doubt might have been observed lurking in the countenances of some of the men as the cutter left the ship's side. However, the night proved perfectly calm and clear. The cutter made all sail to catch the light breeze that was still sufficient to fill her canvas, and, making play with her oars as well, in two hours and a half or three hours after leaving the Hydra she reached the brig, still in tow of the steamer. She was hailed several times from the brig, but, without answering, pulled straight alongside, when a volley was fired into her, which was returned by our fellows, who leaped on board immediately over the quarter. The crew of the brig all running forward on the forecastle, our men fired another volley into them, wounding one or two, upon which the whole crew, thirty-nine in number, surrendered and begged for their lives. Most providentially none of our men were touched, and they immediately huddled the whole crew off in the boats belonging to the brig, with the exception of the skipper, who was detained on board. The steam-tug attempted to tow the brig back into harbour, but Mr. Graham fired into her and obliged her to make off, leaving him, after this short but most gallant and brilliant affair, in full possession of the richest prize ever taken out of Rio. The brig was found to be perfectly fitted and armed for the slave-trade. She is a beautiful vessel—a perfect yacht in appearance, sails well, quite new, and found in everything, and, with the rich cargo, is supposed to be worth £30,000. The cutter having been kept all night by Mr. Graham, in case any attempt were made to recapture the brig, returned the next day to bring tidings of her success; and the Hydra, having got her steam up, at once proceeded, as the calm still continued, to tow the prize out to sea, and, having manned her with a prize crew, sent her away in charge of Mr. Graham, and returned to her moorings. The report in the meantime had got about that the Amazon's boats had captured the brig, and that the Hydra had gone out to speak the Amazon, and tow the prize out to sea. In consequence of this report a steam-slaver, that was ready to go out and make an attempt to rescue the prize, did not venture out for fear of falling in with the Amazon outside the harbour. Meanwhile the Hydra was lying on the watch in harbour, with her fires banked up, ready to slip her cable and be off after this steam-slaver at a moment's notice. This steam-slaver has already made three successful trips, and landed each time, it is said, 1100 slaves; and the merchandise with which the Unao was laden was destined to purchase another cargo for this very steamer. The latter—supposed to be the same that beat off and sank one of the boats of her Majesty's ship Alarm on the African coast—is a long low craft, with seventy-horse-power engines, manned by a determined crew, and was expected to show fight. Her capture, which has probably been already effected, would prove very important, and would, no doubt, be a severe blow to the slave-trade on the Brazilian coast, where, in the absence of our cruisers, the slavers have of late grown very daring.

THE FOX CLUB.—On Saturday last, several noble members of the Fox Club dined at Brooks's, being the last dinner of the season.

THAMES REGATTA.—The days originally fixed by the committee of management, the 26th and 27th of June, will be adhered to.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Tuesday two foreigners, in Oriental costume, accompanied by apparently a French gentleman, who interpreted for them, and was stated to be secretary to the renowned Abd-el-Kader, attended at the court, and were accommodated with seats in the reporters' box during the proceedings.

"A Digest of several Reports on Sanitary Reforms" has just been published by Mr. Renshaw.

"Attend to the Neglected, and Remember the Forgotten," is the title of a very forcible appeal for the ragged schools, by Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Esq. (now in its second edition), and published by Haselden, 21, Wigmore-street; Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster-row; and at the office of the Ragged School Union, 16, Exeter-hall.

THE LATE OUTRAGE NEAR BANBURY.—Mrs. Layton died last week, after three weeks' suffering.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

TUESDAY.

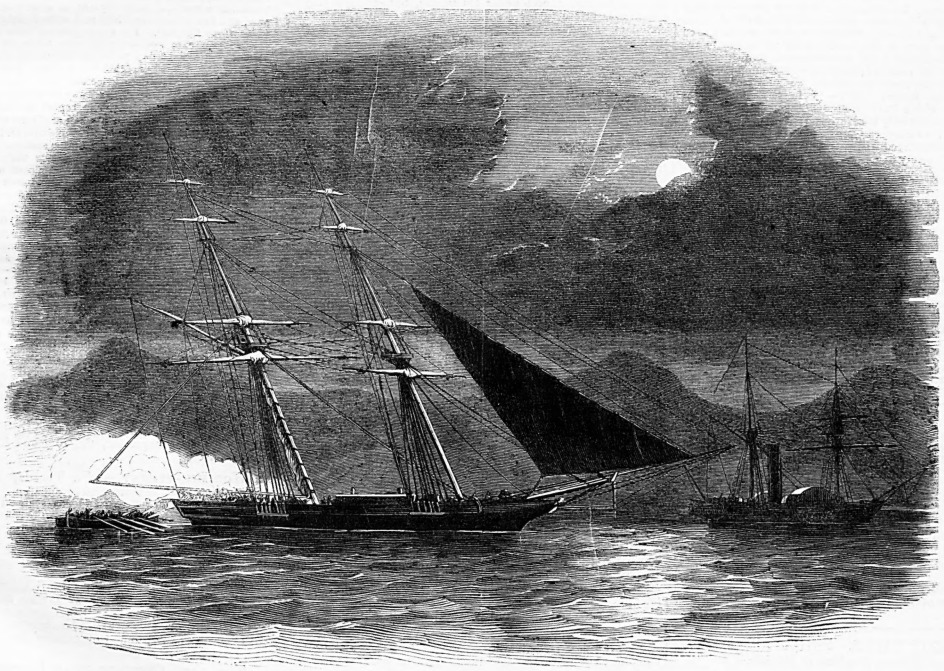
This most fashionable and deservedly-popular meeting commenced on Tuesday last, the 5th instant, with attractions of the highest interest. The expectation of seeing the Queen herself (enhanced by a late occurrence), the running for the Queen's Plate, for the Triennial and Ascot Stakes, and five other important events, drew together a splendid and unusually large assemblage for the first day. As the journals devoted to sporting subjects give such ample accounts of the minutiæ of this meeting,—such as the various modes of getting to the course, the variations in the betting, the description of the horses, the probable jockeys who would ride them, the prophecies of who should win each race, and the hundred foreshadowings of "coming events" (now become certainties, or, at any rate, determined),—we shall only chronicle the more prominent incidents.

The races, as arranged, were to commence at one o'clock, and near that time her Majesty arrived at the royal stand during a heavy shower of rain and hail, which soon afterwards wholly ceased. Her Majesty's carriage was accompanied by four others, each with four horses, a pony carriage, and the *char-à-banc*. In the first were the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands. In the next were the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duchess of Sutherland. We were glad to see his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and to observe that he enjoyed such obvious good health. Count Schimmelpenninck was also there; and the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Emily De Burgh, Lords Fortescue and Listowel, Lady Canning, Admiral Lucas; Colonels Wylde, Phipps, Bouverie, &c. &c. The greater number of the royal carriages were open, which made the shower more untoward, and called into requisition numerous umbrellas and parasols.

At something past one o'clock the signal was given for saddling, and in a very short time the *Trial Stakes* of 5 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added, 4 subscribers, took place, and eventuated as follows:—

Collingwood, 6 yrs. (Flatman)	1
Cosachia	2
Caen	3

(Won by a length.)



CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).



TO ASCOT RACES.

Then came the great race—the QUEEN'S VASE, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each; 2 miles, 12 subscribers. Won by

Glenalvon, 3 yrs. (Pettit)	1
Cossack	0
Canezou	0

(Won by a head.)

A dead heat for second. A beautiful race.

The Ascot *Derby Stakes* of 50 sovs. each, for 3-yr.-old colts, Swinley course, 20 subscribers, came off thus:—

Repletion (Butler)	1
Queensbury	2
Testator	3

(A good race. Won by a neck.)

At the termination of this race her Majesty's departure took place amidst cheers and *vivas* the most loud and enthusiastic. She was accompanied by the *cortège* which had attended her during the day. Notwithstanding the little interruption which the rain gave, her Majesty seemed to enjoy herself much, as did her illustrious Consort and her royal parent.

The Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for 2-yr.-old colts, three quarters of a mile, 4 subs., was won by

Caraboo (Flatman)	1
Sicyon	2
Nutbrown	3

(Won by two lengths easily.)

The Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes of 10 sovs., and with £100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs.; 3 miles, 67 subs., was won by

Do the Boys (Flatman) ..	1
Nunnykirk	2
Honeycomb	3

(Won by a length, against 10 crack horses.)

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs., with 150 added; the second to receive 100 sovs., and the third, 50 sovs; 2¼ miles, 124 subs., 17 of whom only started, was the next, and the judge placed them as follows:—

Vampyre (Flatman)	1
Wanoto	2
Essedarius	3
Colt	4

(An interesting race. Won by more than half a length.)

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.; 14 subs.; second to receive £100. Once over. Was won by

Veteran (Templeman) ..	1
Herbert	2
Model	3
Aldgate	4

(A fine race, won by a head *only*.)

Then came the finale of the day's pleasant sport,

The Welcome Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, with a bonus of independent subscriptions of 5 sovs. each, 11 full subscribers and seven the bonus. Swinley course. Won by

Osterley (A. Day)	1
Œdipus	2
Mounseer	3

(It was won easily by a length.)

WEDNESDAY.

There was nothing sufficiently attractive in the list this day to counteract the influence of the weather, which was very unfavourable from two o'clock until the close of the racing. The stand, nevertheless, was well attended, and the company altogether quite as numerous as we have seen on the second day at any previous meeting. The racing was moderate, and does not call for observation.



PORTRAIT OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THURSDAY.

Not a drop of rain fell on the heath from morn till "dewy eve." There was very little sun up to the time of her Majesty's arrival, when it became brighter and warmer, but not inconveniently so. Her Majesty, whose punctuality is proverbial, arrived on the course within a few minutes of the time fixed, namely, half-past one. The royal cortège, as seen from the grand stand, presented, on its way up the one-mile course, a most imposing appearance. It was first seen at the entrance of the course as a splendid procession of important personages, led by the Earl of Besborough, master of the buckhounds, with his gold bugle and chain, attended by his huntsmen in their gorgeous dresses of scarlet and gold, and followed by her Majesty's outriders. Her Majesty was in an open carriage and four, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar. In the next carriage were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and one of the foreign Princes. The third carriage offered a pleasing sight: it contained her Majesty's three beautiful children, the Prince of Wales and two of the Princesses, attended by Lady Lyttelton. Of the fourth we could not successfully glean any knowledge; and there were two other carriages (open), the *char-à-banc* and a phaeton, occupied by some of the foreign Ministers and their ladies, together with the lords and ladies of her Majesty's Suite. It was in truth a most splendid sight! There were also present, the Countess of Wilton and the Marchioness of Douro, the Dukes of Rutland and Montrose; the Marquises of Londonderry, Exeter, Worcester, and Downshire; Earls of Oxford, Uxbridge, Eglinton, Euston, Stradbroke, and Wilton; Lords Stanley, Villiers, Maidstone, Manners, and Grenville; and Baron Rothschild.

The first race that came off was

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft, for three-year-old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fill. 8st. 3lb. Swinley course. 16 subs.

Lord Stanley's Strongbow ..	1
Lord Orford's Fire King ..	2

(A capital race.)

TWO O'CLOCK.—The Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs., and 25 sovs. for the second horse (handicap), by subscriptions of 5 sovs. each, the surplus, with the entrance-money of non-subscribers, to go to the fund. Each subscriber to the plate to name one horse, his own property, free; non-subs. to pay 1 sov. entrance. Once round and a distance.

This race was one of interest, as being a sort of open race. Lord Clifden was the successful owner of

St. Antonio (Peart)	1
Hornpipe	2
Cosachia	

Then came the all-absorbing race of the day, the EMPEROR'S PLATE.

QUARTER TO THREE.—A Piece of Plate, value 500 sovs., the gift of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each; for 3-year-olds, 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 9st.; six and aged, 9st. 3lb. To start at the Cup-post and go once and round in, about 2½ miles. 14 subs.

Which was decided in favour of the favourite, Lord Eglinton's
Van Tromp (Marlow) 1
Chanticleer 2

This was an extraordinary race. The Dutchman took the lead, kept it, and won by a length.

The next was

The Palace Stakes, of 100 sovs., h. ft.; for 3-year-olds. Won by
Lord Stanley's Uriah 1
Companion 2
(Won easy.)

The Queen and her Court now left, amidst the applause of hundreds of thousands of her loving subjects; and we have never seen her enjoy (to all appearance) a race meeting with more satisfaction.

COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of one to whom the lighter literature of England, and this paper in particular, has been for some time deeply indebted. A fit of apoplexy has deprived the world of the Countess of Blessington, who, up to the moment of this unexpected seizure, had been in the enjoyment of her usual health and spirits. It is only a short time since that circumstances obliged the countess to quit her long-loved and richly-ornamented mansion at Kensington, and she fixed upon Paris as the place of her future residence. How much society lost by her departure can only be appreciated by those who had the privileged entrée of Gore-house, or who joined the réunions there, and shared in the richly varied and delightful conversations which made the lapse of time forgotten. Who that has partaken of this enjoyment does not recollect the feelings of regret which he experienced when the hour on the dial-plate told him that he must depart?

"Too late I stayed, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time,
Whose path is only flowers."

Everything that could be desired to charm and to enlighten was to be found there. If it were possible for conversation to flag where all could talk so well—where the richest thoughts, clothed in the choicest language, flowed from the elegant and well-cultivated and reflecting mind as freely as the limpid stream wells from the fountain-head—if subjects were needed, there were the richly-furnished bookshelves, articles of vertu, medals, prints—in short, objects to call forth all the hidden stores of the most highly-gifted mind. Meanwhile, gay good humour, smart but harmless wit, and the cheerful laugh, gave a zest and charm which are rarely to be found. No wonder that, when Lady Blessington quitted England, it was felt that a void was made in society which would not be readily supplied. Still with many the intercourse, though partially interrupted by the distance to which she had retired, was not entirely broken; and he who had partaken of the hospitality of Gore-house might look forward to a renewal of it at her ladyship's house in Paris, and anticipate a repetition of past enjoyments. That hope can no longer be indulged.

"The voice which I did more esteem
Than music in her sweetest key;
Those eyes which unto me did seem
More comfortable than the day;
Those now by me, as they have been,
Shall never more be heard or seen;
But what I once enjoyed in them
Shall seem hereafter as a dream."

Of the beauty of her person, of the gracefulness of her manners,—both of which were hers in no ordinary degree,—we shall say nothing. To those who knew them it is unnecessary; and to those who do not, our pen, we confess, would fail to give an adequate idea. To those qualifications she added a kindness of heart which rivalled even her beauty. It is of her literary character and attainments of which we must speak.

Lady Blessington, as our readers know, was a voluminous author; her works are, perhaps, mostly addressed to the fashionable world; and she has, in many instances, under the garb of fiction, inculcated lessons which would not have been listened to if they had been set forth with grave seriousness. Her "Flowers of Loveliness" and "Gems of Beauty," and, above all, "Heath's Book of Beauty," which she so admirably edited, and which received such valuable contributions from some of the best writers of the day, are too well known to be dwelt upon. Lady Blessington's writings are as varied as they are voluminous; and in every style which she has adopted, and on every subject which she has written, she has written well. Her poetry, though she herself speaks slightingly of it, is far from deserving such an estimate. Her verses are graceful and feminine; and she has clothed gentle and refined thought in pleasing measured rhyme: a talent not to be despised, though it may not rank its possessor high among poets. Some of her brief tales are deeply touching, her novels piquant and interesting. Her happily-sketched character of an Irish farmer's wife in "The Repealers" will bear comparison even with Maria Edgeworth's homely heroines, and will not suffer by the contrast. Our space will not allow us even to criticise briefly "The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman," "The Governess," "The Lottery of Life," and "The Idler in France;" but we must say a few words of "The Idler in Italy." The title is a most decided misnomer; for, if the recording of the occupation of almost every day for nearly five years be idleness, we are somewhat puzzled to have a notion of what working would be. The contents of these two volumes, with the exception of one work, which we shall mention hereafter, will enable the reader to form the best estimate of the natural talents and the widely-extensive information possessed by Lady Blessington, as well as her deep powers of observation and reflection. Many a remark, which seems extempore, could only have been made by one who had thought both deeply and frequently on the subject which called it forth; while the criticisms on the several topics introduced give evidence of an eruditon which is rarely met with in a lovely and fashionable woman. It has been too frequently and, we believe, unjustly said that a female authoress is rarely free from a feeling of envy at the success of others. If any human being was devoid of this, we believe Lady Blessington to have been that one. Her observations are liberal, unprejudiced, impartial, and free from pretence, display, or affectation. In the work of which we are now speaking, her ladyship's pen touches upon the most opposite topics with equal ease and correctness. Politics, the fine arts, manners, music, drama, scenery, and that important every-day subject, cookery, meet with their due notice; while the national character, as shown in humble life as well as in the highest society, is described in the most graphic language. Throughout the whole work there runs an amiability of feeling which some have condemned as a weakness, but which we admire as a charm. A few words more and we must conclude our remarks, which, could we follow our inclination, should be carried to a much greater length.

Of all the men whose lives we have read, or whose writings and actions we have studied, there is not one who presents such an enigma as Lord Byron, or whose intellect and conduct are so perplexing. We say, without hesitation, that the "Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron" affords by far the most solid, comprehensive and acute estimate of the man which we have ever read. He appears to have been more frank and open with Lady Blessington than with any one else we know; that he was most partial to her society; and, though occasionally he mystifies a little, we think that a more genuine account of his feelings and opinions is nowhere else to be met with; and certainly he never conversed with any one so competent to call forth his powers as the lamented subject of this brief notice.

The last literary production of this distinguished lady is the novel of "COUNTRY QUARTERS," which has been published consecutively in this journal:—and it will be obvious that a great additional value must now be attached to this work—which exhibits, in a marked manner, all the excellences of her ladyship's style.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

Historical Recreations, with a Key. By Miss Brown. Longman and Co.

A well-conceived design for a test of historical improvement in the young student. The idea is to some extent original, at all events in this shape; and teachers would do well to adopt Miss Brown's work with its key.

Brief passages, and interesting ones, from history are narrated with dates or names of persons or places; thus:—

"The disciples of Christ suffered martyrdom in various ways. One of them, being condemned to crucifixion, requested that he might be nailed to the cross with his head downwards, not deeming himself worthy to suffer even death in the same manner as his Lord."

Who was this? Here is the test of the scholar's knowledge. Again:—

"Stung by remorse for a crime committed previous to his accession, a noble king determined to expiate it by going on a crusade (an act which, in those days of superstition, was thought a sufficient atonement for the worst of sins). His health declining rapidly, he found himself incapable of accomplishing his purpose, and therefore requested one of his bravest knights to take his heart to the Holy Land for interment. This he undertook to do; and, as soon as possible after the king's decease, started, with his precious relic enclosed in a silver case, which he wore, suspended by a silken chain, round his neck. He was accompanied by a few brave knights, who were desirous of showing their love and respect for their late monarch by attending his heart to the Holy Land. On their road to Jerusalem they landed in a Christian country, then at war with some infidels: the knights volunteered to assist the Christians; a desperate battle took place; the infidels fled, and were pursued by the brave adventurers further than prudence should have led them; the enemy suddenly rallied their troops, surrounded the courageous band, and slew every man. The bearer of the king's heart, when he found death inevitable, took it from his neck, and, throwing it among the enemy, exclaimed, 'Pass first in fight, as thou wast wont to do, and I will follow thee or die!' He then rushed forward to the place where it fell, and was slain; the heart was found under his dead body."

This is sufficient to show the nature of the work, which is well executed, and neatly put forth by Messrs. Longman at a moderate price.

History of the French Revolutions from 1792 *till the Present Time.* Part V. By T. W. Redhead. W. and R. Chambers.

We have before spoken in terms of strong commendation of this book; and the present part confirms us in our belief that the history is a good one, briefly and clearly narrated, and will be extensively read. It is another boon for which the public have to thank the indefatigable Messrs. Chambers.

Sharpe's Magazine for June. Hall; Virtue and Co.

As usual, full of good and interesting matter, with two engravings which alone are worth the price of the number.

The Skin, in Health and Disease. By Thomas Innis, M.D. Whittaker and Co.

This is the age of popular science, and in many respects it is a matter of congratulation that its mystery has been laid aside. But we can never forget the old saying about "a little knowledge;" and, truly, if it is ever especially dangerous, it is so in matters medical. It is for this reason that, while we praise and recommend such works as this as full of instruction and interest, we carefully enjoin it on our readers to abstain from applying that knowledge practically, since the man who pleads his own cause has not a greater fool for his client than he who prescribes for himself has for a patient.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Cottage Gardener, Part VIII.; *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, Part LXV.; *King Dobbs*, No. VI., J. and D. A. Darling; *Con Cregan*, No. VI., W. S. Orr and Co.; *Frank Fairleigh*, Part VI., Hall, Virtue and Co.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday Parodi again assumed the difficult character of *Norma*, and, as upon all former occasions, enchanted her hearers in those parts wherein her peculiarly powerful style of acting and singing shine forth so brilliantly. Parodi is, undoubtedly, a lady of great histrionic talent; but there is still much for her to do before we can justly accord to her the mantle of the great Pasta. Giuliani was as sweet and interesting as ever in *Adalgisa;* and Lablache, as *Oroveso*, was finer, if possible, than ever.—On Thursday we had a grand extra night, upon which occasion "Il Don Giovanni" was given, and given in a style of excellence not often witnessed. Parodi is not quite at home in *Donna Anna*, although deserving of high praise. The *Elvira* of Giuliani was all that could be wished, and the *Zerlina* of Alboni beyond all praise. Frequently last season we had occasion to speak rather slightingly of Alboni's acting; there was a seeming carelessness in all she did, excepting when singing, which called forth from us a few harsh remarks; but this season she appears to have become another person. Every fresh character she attempts, she adorns with new flashes of genius in the way of acting, which at times take us quite by surprise. Coletti's *Don Giovanni* is full of excellence. F. Lablache makes a great deal of the secondary part of *Masetto*, and Lablache, *père*, as *Leporello*, is magnificent. The house was crowded in every part.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—"Les Huguenots," by Meyerbeer, was repeated for the third time on Tuesday, when all went off with, if possible, increased effect. Such a work, with such a cast, is a treat which falls to the lot of few countries but England to enjoy.—On Thursday, Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was given for Madame Persiani's last, but two, farewell performance. The "Figaro" may be ranked, in a classical point of view, with "Don Giovanni." They are each, the one in the comic vein, the other in the serious, the very standard of fine writing. The "Figaro" on Thursday was superbly rendered. The accompaniments throughout this opera exhibit a succession of wonders in the way of instrumentation. The effect produced by a Grisi, a Persiani, and an Angri,—a Tamburini, a Tagliafico, and a Marini,—all in one opera, can only be comprehended by those who were fortunate enough to be present: to describe it were impossible. After the opera the overture and the divertissement from "Masaniello" were given. In the various dances, Mlle. Wuthier, Mlle. Auriol, aided by Mr. Flexmore and Signor Casati, produced their wonted charming effects.

GERMAN OPERA.—On Monday evening a crowded audience was attracted to Drury-lane Theatre, to witness the first performance of Flotow's popular opera of "Martha; or, the Richmond Fair." The subject of this opera is identical with that of a piece entitled "The Maid of Honour," produced on the English stage shortly after Flotow's had appeared in Vienna. The story may be thus briefly described:—*Lady Harriet Durham*, one of Queen Anne's maids of honour, escapes from Court with a female companion; and the two ladies, in disguise, visit the statute fair at Richmond. There they hire themselves as servant maids to two farmers, one of whom, *Lionel*, becomes enamoured of *Lady Harriet*. The courtly beauty scorns his love, and he is in consequence driven to despair and madness. The young man is, unknown to himself, the son of a banished nobleman; and *Lady Harriet* atones for her indiscreet frolic by presenting to the Queen a ring which establishes *Lionel's* claim to the rank and honours of his ancestry. Of course the piece terminates with his union to the object of his affections. The libretto, which is ably written, presents many good dramatic points, and is altogether admirably adapted to operatic composition. The music possesses many claims to admiration. The light and graceful character of many of the melodies is in perfect accordance with the subject, and the concerted pieces and choruses display great ingenuity of construction. Of the performance of the opera it is impossible to speak in too high terms. Mesdames Ttomani and Marlow exerted themselves most effectively. The latter is an excellent comic actress as well as a good singer. Herr Formes possesses a fine baritone voice of unusual depth and power, and he is a most highly-finished singer. The spirited manner in which he gave the song and chorus, "Laszt mich Euch frazen," at the opening of the third act, elicited a rapturous encore. The new tenor, Herr Bahrdt, has a pleasing voice, and he acquitted himself ably in a very difficult part. The opera, which was received with most enthusiastic approbation, promises to have a successful run.

FRENCH PLAYS.—"La Part du Diable," our English "Little Devil," which was produced here for M. Coudere's benefit, gave so much delight that it has been more than once repeated. "Les Diamans de la Couronne" has also been repeated, in which the charming Charton was more charming than ever.

HAYMARKET.—"Macbeth" has created so powerful a sensation here that it is announced for three times in the week. If Garrick could but get a peep at the *mise en scène* at the Haymarket, what would he think?—or even John Kemble, who really did make a great effort to reform the stage, as regarded costume and scenic properties? But in the time of John Kemble the public taste had not been led to appreciate the charm of correctness. In this step towards propriety we must not forget to mention the name of Planché: that gentleman, under the management of Mr. Charles Kemble, made some most admirable innovations upon the time-honoured, or time-dishonoured, improprieties of stage dressing. His costumes in "King John" we particularly remember as being striking, from their strict adherence to good taste founded on reality. "Macbeth," as revived here, carries on the worthy attempt to be correct beyond what we have before seen, even at Sadler's Wells, where Mr. Phelps has so long and so honourably elevated the taste for propriety in all respects pertaining to the stage. The tartan has vanished, nor ought it ever to have been employed in "Macbeth"—it being a much later distinctive mark of clanship than existed at the time of the murdering usurper. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took the two principal characters, and sustained them in a way that left but little to be desired. Mr. Kean has lost a vast deal of his former style of ranting, whereby he sought to produce effect—with the surest means to destroy it; he is decidedly an actor who has of late made rapid strides towards perfection. Mrs. Charles Kean was in every portion of the play truly great—particularly the banqueting scene and that of the sleep-walking. *Macduff* could, perhaps, at no time find a representative more calculated by nature and general style of acting to give effect to this short but beautiful character than Mr. J. Wallack. There is a gallant bearing about Mr. Wallack, admirably suited to the part; and the exquisite pathos he throws into the scene where he hears of the murder of all his "little ones" is touching in the extreme. The music was admirably executed by Mrs. Keeley, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Fitzwilliams. Miss P. Horton took the part of *Hecate*; but we prefer a more masculine impersonation of the character. The whole performance gave unmixed satisfaction to a crowded house.

ADELPHI.—The long-announced comic piece called, "An Unwarrantable Intrusion—to be committed by Mr. Wright, to the annoyance of Mr. Paul Bedford," is again postponed, but will be brought out *positively*, so say the bills, on Monday next. If the farce should be half as out of the way and comic as the name, a rich treat may be expected by the admirers of the Adelphi Siamese twins, as Mr. W. and Mr. B. may not inappropriately be named.

LYCEUM.—Here "The Wonderful Woman" continues to do wonders; and "Box and Cox" leave no spare room in any box in the house. There has been nothing to call forth any particular remark from us this week. "Kill or Cure," "Promotion," and "The Seven Champions of Christendom" have been the other pieces performed here.

PRINCESS'S.—A Mlle. Issaurat has made her appearance here with success; she performed in "The Crown Diamonds." Her voice is a mezzo soprano of fair register and sweet tone, which she uses with great intelligence and feeling. Occasionally she sang a little false, but this arose evidently from nervousness. Her supporters were Weiss, Allen, Delavanti, and Rafter, who, individually and collectively, exerted themselves to the utmost. Mlle. Issaurat was recalled twice before the curtain. The performances on Wednesday night were for the benefit of Mr. Charles Braham,

and attracted a crowded audience. The opera of "The Devil's Bridge" was the first piece. Mr. Charles Braham was *Count Belino*, and sang the air very sweetly, especially, "Is there a heart that never loved?" A miscellaneous selection of vocal music followed.—Mlle. Nau, Misses Poole, Nelson, Pyne, Messent, Messrs. C. Braham, Bodda, Weiss, and Braham the elder, being the singers. The most popular *morceau* was "The Bay of Biscay," by Mr. Braham the elder, who put forth more than his accustomed energy, and gained a usual encore. The performances concluded with the first act of "Love in a Village," Mr. C. Braham sustaining the part of *Hawthorn*.

Marylebone Theatre. — Mr. Davenport and Miss Vining continue to be very attractive in the various legitimate pieces in which they take the principal characters. "The Wonder" has been played here, and, for a wonder, brought good houses. "Bombey and Son" has been the principal attraction for the second piece, and has been exceedingly well performed.

New Strand Theatre.—We know of no theatre more deserving of public patronage than this little pleasant theatre. The public may here witness a good comedy and good comedietta, and a good farce, acted in a manner that must give satisfaction to all who witness them. "John Dobbs," by Mr. Morton, continues to elicit roars of laughter; and we again repeat our assertion of last week that this is one of the very best farces that has been produced for years.

Royal Surrey.—"The Hunchback" has been brought out here. Mr. Creswick taking the part of *Master Walter*, which he acts admirably. Of the excellence of Miss Jane Mordaunt's *Julia*, or of Mrs. Nisbett's *Helen*, we need not speak; their merits are too well known to need any further praise. "The Dead Shot" went off well. "Jane Lomax" has been the last piece in the bills, and sent the audiences home "weeping to their beds."

Astley's.—We need only say that upon every succeeding representation of the gorgeous spectacle of "Mooltan and Goojerat, or the Conquest of the Sikhs," it improves. But this is not to be wondered at: the complications in such a piece being so vast, the wonder is how, upon a first night, they can be at all perfect. The pretty, clever Marie enchants her numerous admirers; but this, too, is no wonder, she being really "The Equestrian Enchantress."

VAUXHALL.

These well-known gardens are again opened; and for once, and we verily believe only for this once, did they have a fine night for their opening performance. The gardens are in excellent condition, and all that industry and paint can effect has been done to impart a cheerful appearance. A good orchestra, numbering fifty performers, has been secured, and the band of the Garde Mobile from Paris performs several popular pieces. There are several vocalists who sing well-known songs, Mr. Allen Irving, of the Conservatoire and Wednesday Concerts, being one: and there is a representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, illuminated by the electric light. The scenes in the circle boast the accession of the famous Asriel, and the wonder of all equestrians past or present—the young Hernandez. The fireworks are splendid beyond all precedent, and, indeed, everything has been done that can conduce to the comfort and amusement of the visitors.

CONCERTS.

Miss Catherine Hayes at Buckingham Palace.—We feel assured our readers will be glad to hear that our talented countrywoman, Miss Hayes, has had the honour of singing at the palace before her Majesty. Of the grand concert last week at Buckingham Palace the programme was as follows:—

Parte Prima.

Quartetto—"Mi manca la voce," Mlle. Hayes e Mlle. Alboni, Signori Gardoni e Maria ("Mosè in Egitto")	Rossini.
Aria—"Cruda sorte! perchè finora," Mme. Grisi e Signor Coletti (Le Nozze di Figaro")	Mozart.
Aria—"Oh, vane pompe," Mlle. Hayes ("La Marescialla") ..	Nini.
Terzetto—"In questo estremo istante," Mme. Grisi, Signori Gardoni e Mario ("Assedio di Corinto")	Rossini.
Cavatina—"Carini senti un poco," Mlle. Alboni	Hummel.
Finale—"Siamo ciechi, siamo nati," Tutti ("Carnavale di Venezia")	Rossini.

Parte Seconda.

Duetto—"E via Buffone," Signori Coletti e Lablache ("Don Giovanni")	Mozart.
Aria—"Io l'udia," Mme. Grisi ("Torquato Tasso")	Donizetti.
Duetto—"Ancor giovane, e proscritto," Signori Gardoni e Mario ("Il Bravo")	Mercadante.
Duetto—"Dunque il mio ben," Mlle. Hayes, Signori Gardoni e Lablache ("Flauto Magico")	Mozart.
Aria—"Se i miei Sospiri" (1780), Sig. Mario	Stradella.
Terzetto—"Di conforto," Mme. Grisi e Mlle. Alboni ("Vestale")	Mercadante.
Finale—"Vadasi via di quà," Tutti.	

Signor Costa presided at the pianoforte.

Refreshments were served to the company during the evening in the principal dinner-room, where also the supper was served. About 370 invitations were issued. During the evening her Majesty, in the most gracious and condescending manner, approached Miss Hayes and expressed her admiration in the most flattering terms. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge also conversed for some time with the fascinating vocalist concerning the various places she had sung at abroad, and in other ways paid Miss Hayes marked attention. We hope soon to hear that Mr. Sims Reeves has had the honour of a command from the palace.

London Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter-hall. This society gave a grand performance on Monday evening, consisting of the first and second parts of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," and Spring and Summer, from his "Seasons." Miss Catherine Hayes made her first appearance at Exeter-hall on this occasion, and proved, by her admirable rendering of sacred music, that she is no less great in this style of music than in that of the Italian Opera. She met with enormous applause upon her first singing, and at the conclusion of "the marvellous work" not only the audience, but the whole orchestra and chorus, joined in the loud tokens of approval bestowed upon her. Upon the encore she sang even better than the first time. Mr. Lockey gave "In splendour bright," and "In native worth," most admirably; as, indeed, he did the pieces allotted to him. The chorus and band, said to be nearly 800 strong, went well together, and produced a very magnificent effect. Henry Blagrove led, and Mr. Surman conducted. The attendance was very numerous.

Jullien's Concerts Monstres.—The first of these monstrous affairs was given at Exeter-hall, on Friday, with perfect success. One of the principal features was Felicien David's ode-symphony, "The Desert," a composition of great merit, and well adapted for the display of such a band and chorus as that of Friday last. The poem was recited by Mr. Vandenhoff most ably, and the principal airs were charmingly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. We cannot spare room to follow through the programme, the pieces of which took upwards of five hours to execute. Miss Dolby and Madame Anna Thillon were charming in the various airs they sang, and Dreyschock perfectly astonished his hearers by his wonderful performance on the pianoforte. The whole gave perfect satisfaction to a monstrously-crowded hall.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

Her Maje ty's Theatre. — His Royal Highness Prince George onoured the performances at her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening with his presence. His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse), attended by the Chevalier Colonna, also honoured the theatre with his presence. Her Majesty's box was occupied by the Viscountess Maidstone, Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Adelaide Paget, Lady Augusta Hare, Lord William Lennox, and Mr. Cadogan. Her Majesty the Queen Adelaide's box was occupied by the Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, the Honourable Mrs. Barrington and the Honourable Misses Barrington, Lord Bloomfield, and party. The visitors comprised a brilliant assemblage of fashionables.

Royal Italian Opera.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday evening with their presence. The royal suite consisted of the Earl of Listowel, Viscountess Canning, Hon. Miss Kerr, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Col. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary and Prince George of Cambridge, were also present, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Mr. Edmond Mildmay. The audience included a numerous assemblage of the aristocracy.—Her Majesty's box was occupied on Tuesday evening by the Earl of Cawdor, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Shannon, Viscount and Viscountess Brackley, Mr. and Lady Caroline Duncombe. Among the visitors were, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Greek Consul-General and Madame Ralli, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Douro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Princess Mary of Baden, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin and Lady Frances Hay, the Countess of Egremont, the Countess of Ashburnham, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Howard de Walden and the Honourable Miss Ellis, the Countess of Malmesbury, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Sir George Couper, and Lord James Murray, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mechlenburg Strelitz, honoured the Royal Italian Opera-house with their presence on Saturday evening.

Exeter-hall. — Mr. Surman's Benefit. — Considering the many dainty dishes set before the musical public at this great banqueting-house, one would naturally think that the appetite would become so cloyed as to lose all relish for the "art divine." The London Sacred Harmonic Society, however, convinces us to the contrary, as on Monday evening the hall, notwithstanding the high state of the barometer, was crowded in every part. 'Tis true motive that brought them thither was of an unusually stirring character. Nearly 800 performers met to do justice to Haydn's mighty works, "The Creation" and "Seasons," and at the same time to show their respect to Mr. Surman, the conductor of the society, a gentleman who has laboured long and laboured hard to promote the growth of sacred music.

Mr. Barratt's concert on Monday went off with great *éclat*. Mlle. Ricci was one of the artistes engaged, and she sang charmingly.

Royal Academy of Music.—The third concert took place on Wednesday morning. One of the chief features was Beethoven's recitative and air, "Ah perfido," charmingly sung by Miss Holroyd. Her voice is of delicious quality, and her style excellent. This young lady may with full justice be pronounced the *prima donna* of the academy.

Mr. Osborne, the able pianist, who for some years was the leading fashionable instructor on the pianoforte at Paris, has taken up his permanent abode amongst us, and gives his annual concert on Thursday next. He will be admirably supported by the talents of Ernst, the extraordinary violinist, and the scarcely less extraordinary violoncellist, Piatti. The vocal department will be adorned by the magnificent singing of Pischek and Miss Catherine Hayes. Mr. Osborne will give several new compositions of his own, as well as numerous old favourites. His new scena composed expressly for Pischek, and another work for Miss Hayes, are expected to produce a great sensation.

Royal Academy of Music Grand Fancy Dress Ball. This ball, which for several years past has proved one of the great features of the fashionable season, is fixed by command of her Majesty to take place on Friday, the 15th inst. The list of ladies patronesses includes the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, and a very brilliant *réunion* is anticipated. The Earl of Wilton has taken a lively interest in the success of the ball, in the absence of the Earl of Westmorland, the noble founder of the academy; and his exertions are so well seconded by other influential noblemen that we look for a large accession of the society's funds as the result of the ball.

FINE ARTS.

Sketches and Studies from Nature, by Modern British Artists.—An extremely interesting exhibition of Sketches and Studies from Nature, by Modern British Artists, is now open at the Gallery of Mr. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket. In this collection we have specimens of the studies of most of our popular artists, from Blake, De Loutherbourg, Gainsborough, and others, to Frost, Landseer, and other distinguished men of our own time. There are several charming early studies by Turner and Girtin, and a very fine study for the large picture of 'Satan Summoning his Legion,' by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The whole gallery possesses great interest, as it comprises studies for some of the most successful pictures that are so familiar to the public by the popularity of the engravings from them. We have the first finished study of 'The Village Politicians,' by Sir D. Wilkie. There is also 'The Artist's Study,' by Mulready, and several very fine single figures by Webster and Redgrave. There are two or three academical studies by Mulready, most exquisitely finished. The small studies by Frost are remarkable, not only for their correct drawing and graceful composition, but also for their fine rich colouring. In landscape there are a great number of spirited sketches by Stanfield, Harding, Branwhite, Muller, and others, that give a charm and variety to the whole exhibition.

Burford's New Panorama.—The indefatigable and talented artist, Mr. Burford, is about producing another new panorama, at his rooms in Leicester-square. The subject is 'A View of the Valley and City of Kashmir,' from drawings taken in 1835 by G. F. Vigne, Esq., F.G.S. The Valley of Kashmir is known as one of the most beautiful spots in the world, and has been celebrated by Moore in his "Lalla Rookh":—

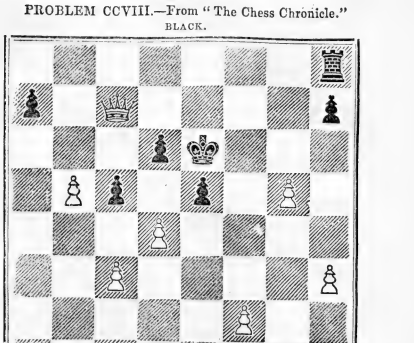
> "Who has not heard of the Vale of Kashmir,
> With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave;
> Its temples and grottoes, and fountains as clear
> As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?"

We doubt not but the painting will add to the reputation of Mr. Burford.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCVIII.—From "The Chess Chronicle."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win the Queen in six moves.

GAME CCVIII.

Played between Mr. Szen and Mr. H.

WHITE (Mr. H.).	BLACK (Mr. Szen).
1. K P two	1. K P two
2. K B P two	2. P takes P
3. K Kt to B third	3. K Kt P two
4. K B to Q B fourth	4. K Kt P one
5. Castles	5. Kt P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	6. Q to K B third
7. K P one	7. Q takes K P
8. Q P one	8. K B to K R third
9. Kt to Q B third	9. K Kt to K second
10. Q B to Q second	10. Castles
11. Q R to K square	11. Q to Q B fourth +
12. K to R square	12. Q B P one
13. Q Kt to K fourth	13. Q to K B fourth
14. Q B to its third	14. K B to K Kt second
15. Kt to Q sixth	15. Kt to K Kt fourth
16. R takes Kt	16. B takes Q B (*a*)
17. R takes K B P	17. K to R square
18. B takes R + (*b*)	18. K to K Kt second
19. P takes B	19. Kt to Q R third
20. Q takes P	20. Q takes Q
21. R takes Q	21. Kt to Q B second
22. B to Q Kt third	22. Kt to Q fourth
23. B takes Kt	23. P takes B
24. R to K B seventh +	24. K to Kt square
25. R to K seventh	25. Q Kt P one
26. R to K eighth +	26. K to Kt second
27. R takes B, and wins the game.	

(*a*) This is better than taking the Rook with the Queen.
(*b*) Better to take with Kt.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B sixth +	1. K to K B fourth
2. Kt to K R fourth +	2. K to K Kt fourth
3. Kt to K fourth, checkmate	

LINES BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.*

Hereditary honours who confers?
God; God alone. Not Marlboro's heir enjoys
A Marlboro's glory. Ye may paste on walls,
Thro' city after city, rubric bills,
Large-lettered; but ere long they all peel off,
And others take their places. 'Tis not thus
Where genius stands; no monarch here bestows,
No monarch takes away; above his reach
Are these dotations, yea, above his sight.
Despise I then the great? no; witness Heaven!
None better knows or venerates them higher,
Or lives among them more familiarly.
Am I a sycophant, and boaster too?
A little of a boaster, I confess,
No sycophant. Now let me teach my lore.
Those are the great, who purify the hearts,
Raise lofty aspirations from the breasts,
And shower down wisdom on the heads of men.
Children can give, exchange, and break their toys:
But giants cannot wrench away the gifts
The wise, however humble, may impart!

General Post-office, May, 1849.—Henceforward the undermentioned newspapers, printed and published in the Channel Islands and in the Isle of Man, respectively, may be transmitted through the post from these islands to Great Britain and Ireland on prepayment of a postage of one penny; but this privilege is not to be extended to them if posted in Great Britain or Ireland for circulation within the United Kingdom:—*British Press, Jersey and Guernsey News, Mona's Herald and Farpher's Isle of Man Advertiser, Jersey Times, The Manx Sun, The Manx Liberal, Isle of Man Times, Star, Comet.* These newspapers, though unstamped, may be sent by post to the colonies and to foreign countries upon the same conditions as those which apply to newspapers, similarly addressed, forwarded from Great Britain and Ireland.

Singular Accident.—Last week at Ipswich, as a boy named Whitehead, six years of age, was running about with a knife in his hand, by some mishap or other his heels tripped up, and he had the misfortune to fall directly upon the blade. The point entered his throat under the left jaw to the depth of an inch and a half. He was taken up bleeding profusely from the wound, when the knife was withdrawn, and Mr. Royle, surgeon, consulted. It was discovered that providentially none of the main arteries were wounded, and that the windpipe had likewise escaped. Fatal consequences are not apprehended, though the throat of the child remains much swollen. This should be a warning to those who have the care of children, not to allow them to use knives or edge-tools incautiously.

* From the *Examiner*.



Figs. 1,



2.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Demi Négligé, suited to the Country, or to Home Dinner Costume.*—Jupe of white jaconnet muslin, with one broad flounce, ornamented at the edge with a rich bordering of needlework. Above the flounce a heading, in a corresponding pattern, is worked on the jupe. Over this jupe is worn a tunic robe of pink taffety. It is open in front, a slight degree shorter than the muslin jupe, and is trimmed round with three narrow frills pinked at the edge, and quilled on. The corsage of the tunic robe is about three-quarters high at the back and



Fig. 3.

shoulders, and is pointed in front of the bosom; the garniture of three frills being carried round the top of the corsage. Pagoda sleeves, finished with three frills, and without under-sleeves. Within the corsage is worn a chemisette of worked muslin or lace, ascending quite to the throat, where it is finished by a lace edging. A blonde cap trimmed with flowers and ribbon. Demi-long gloves, and on one arm a bracelet.

Fig. 2. *Carriage or Promenade Dress.*—A robe of clear white muslin, worked in tambour in a rich running pattern. The bottom of the skirt simply finished by a hem of moderate width. Up the front a trimming composed of a double bouillon, having at each side a double row of lace. Pardessus of maize-coloured taffety, trimmed with white fringe, and above each row of fringe two rows of spots of a lozenge form, embroidered in white silk. The sleeves loose below the elbow, the ends cut in a point. They are plaited from the shoulder to the elbow, so as to fit rather closely to the upper part of the arm, and the plaits are fastened by spots embroidereed in white silk, corresponding with those on the other parts of the pardessus. Bonnet of white crape and crape lisse, covered with narrow rows of white blonde. Under-trimming of tulle and white flowers.

Fig. 3. *Equestrian Headdress. Furnished by Mr. Rossi, No. 254, Regent-street.*—This style of arranging the hair will be found peculiarly well adapted for riding on horseback. The hair is parted at the top of the head, then combed straight down, and plaited under in the manner shown in the engraving. The arrangement of the hair for riding on horseback is frequently found to be a matter of difficulty, which is obviated in the style here represented; for, when the hair is gathered at the back of the head in a mass of plaits or twists, the riding hat or cap is prevented from fitting closely. On returning from the ride, should the lady wish to avoid the trouble of redressing the hair, the coiffure may be divested of its formal effect by a piece of black lace gathered at the back part of the head in the manner shown in the engraving.

Fig 4.—This figure merely represents the front view of the headdress above described.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

China crape, cashmere, and every description of summer shawl is now coming into use. Scarfs and shawls of black and white lace or net will be adopted in the height of the summer season. Some of the scarfs consist simply of a breadth of black net, trimmed round with two rows of broad black lace. Black lace mantelets, lined with dark blue or violet-coloured taffety, are very generally worn by the ladies of Paris. Casavecks of white lace, net, or worked muslin, lined with coloured silk, are also worn.

Barège dresses are now beginning to be very general. The most fashionable are those with dark grounds, with wreaths or bouquets of flowers in light, gay colours; for instance, wreaths or bouquets of roses and bright green foliage upon brown or dark blue. Some new patterns in large checks have also been produced; and those copied from cashmere designs are very elegant. These dresses are generally flounced. When the patterns are large the flounces are deep and edged with soutache or passementerie. The corsages are gathered at the waist; the sleeves slightly full, either confined by a wristband, or open at the ends, and worn with small under-sleeves of tulle or muslin.

Barège dresses should be worn, not over a white slip or lining, but over one of the same colour as the ground of the dress. This very much heightens the effect of the colouring.

The India foulards still preserve the old uniformity of pattern, being a small white spot or sprig on a coloured ground. Of the Lyons foulards, those most preferred are glacé, and have very small checked patterns.

Bonnets of broad Dunstable straw are worn in négligé walking dress, or in the country. They are usually trimmed with a silk bavolet, edged with a ruche of ribbon of the same colour, and on each side of the bonnet rosettes of ribbon. These bonnets are lined with silk.

Children's Fashions.—The new costumes for boys include some very neat jackets of light summer materials. The tunic of cloth or velvet is still in favour. It is worn with short trousers, edged with needlework; cloth gaiters, and a round hat, with or without a feather. A dress for boys, of eight or nine years of age, consists of a jacket ornamented up the front with gilt buttons, white or light-coloured trousers, cloth-top



Fig. 4.

boots, and a helmet cap. For very young boys, one of the prettiest costumes at present worn is a dress made en blouse, having an ornamental trimming of narrow braid up one side, short cambric trousers, and a straw hat ornamented with a feather.

White muslin dresses for little girls frequently have the fronts ornamented, en tablier, with rows of needlework insertion. The corsages are almost entirely covered with needlework. The following may be mentioned as among the newest styles of costume for little girls:—Printed muslin and foulard

...ade with berthes and revers, scalloped at the edge. Silk dresses, trimmed with narrow pinked ruches. White muslin dresses, finished at the bottom of the skirt simply by a broad hem. A small silk apron, with a demi-corsage, formed of ruches, is a pretty addition to a dress of this last description. Skirts are sometimes made with broad tucks; and with these dresses is worn a muslin canezou, made in folds. The low corsages are usually pointed at the waist. Pardessus of silk or muslin are very fashionable for little girls. Those of silk are trimmed with pinked ruches, or with braid, and those of muslin with needlework. Young ladies' bonnets, whether of straw or silk, are trimmed under the brims with ribbon.

For young ladies the skirts of dresses are frequently made with a great number of tucks. These tucks are ranged in groups, three and three together. There may be nine or twelve tucks, according to the height of the wearer. This is a very pretty, though simple, style for dresses of transparent textures, such as white or printed muslin, organdie, and barège.

KOSSUTH.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

When the great Empress, Queen Marie Therese, sole only Queen of Hungary, succeeded her father, the Emperor Charles VI., in 1740, she secured the affections of her Hungarian subjects by readily taking the old oath of the sovereigns of that country established in 1222.

"If I," said she, "or any of my successors, at any time, should attempt to infringe your privileges, you and your posterity are permitted, by virtue of this promise, to defend yourselves, without being liable to be treated as rebels."

Nobly did the Hungarian magnates, shortly after that oath was taken, respond to their sovereign's claim for assistance in danger with that memorable cry, "Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa." And with equal justice are they now drawing the sword in defence of those constitutional rights,—under the able guidance of Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and Görgy,—which it is the endeavour of certain combined powers to oppress and overthrow. With respect to Russia, we cannot help concluding that the Czar is too prudent to employ any other than an army of observation; and that his 176,300 men are rather for the preservation of his Polish* and German influence than as abetting Austria in injustice. It must be obvious that no faction, however powerful, no segment of a people, however strong, could sustain, as the Hungarians have done for nearly eighteen months, a state of continual warfare on every side, surrounded as they are by enemies; and the adversaries of freedom may rail as long as they like at their efforts—they cannot explain away this fact—nothing less than the co-operation of a whole nation could keep on foot such an army as that engaged in the Hungarian cause, nor keep alive such a spirit as that which animates their army. The whole population is, in truth, in arms; and it is idle, in the face of a dozen victories over the disciplined masses of Austria, of a third of that number over the numerous military slaves of Russia, and of some of the strongest fortresses in the world gallantly besieged and taken from the foe to their freedom, to sneer at their successes or affect to doubt the universality of their cause.

* There are 5000 Poles with the Hungarian army; all of them are officered by their own countrymen.



PORTRAIT OF KOSSUTH.

KOSSUTH.

The most celebrated name among the leaders of the Hungarian war of independence is that of Kossuth. This great man, of whom we give a portrait, was educated as a lawyer, and was, therefore, fitted by early training to head a movement whose object was the maintenance of legal and constitutional rights. Persecuted as a journalist for his defence of some young men accused of high treason, illegally arrested, and condemned to a long imprisonment, he became a martyr, pointed out by the Austrian Government itself as a leader of the coming revolution. The Diet of 1839 interceded so energetically in his behalf, that the imperial Ministry thought it prudent to release him, under the pretext of a general amnesty to all political offenders.

After an imprisonment of some years, he reappeared as the promoter of many plans for the material improvement of his country, such as the projected railway to connect the Danube with their port of Fiume, on the Adriatic; thus seeking to release and give a vent to its pent-up forces. In 1847 he was elected deputy to the Diet, and became leader of the Opposition. In April, 1848, he was appointed Minister of Finance. When the war with Jellachich broke out, he was elected president of the committee of defence. Since April 14 he has been a president of the kingdom (not the republic of Hungary, as his enemies assert), and thus invested with an ancient title of its most glorious era.

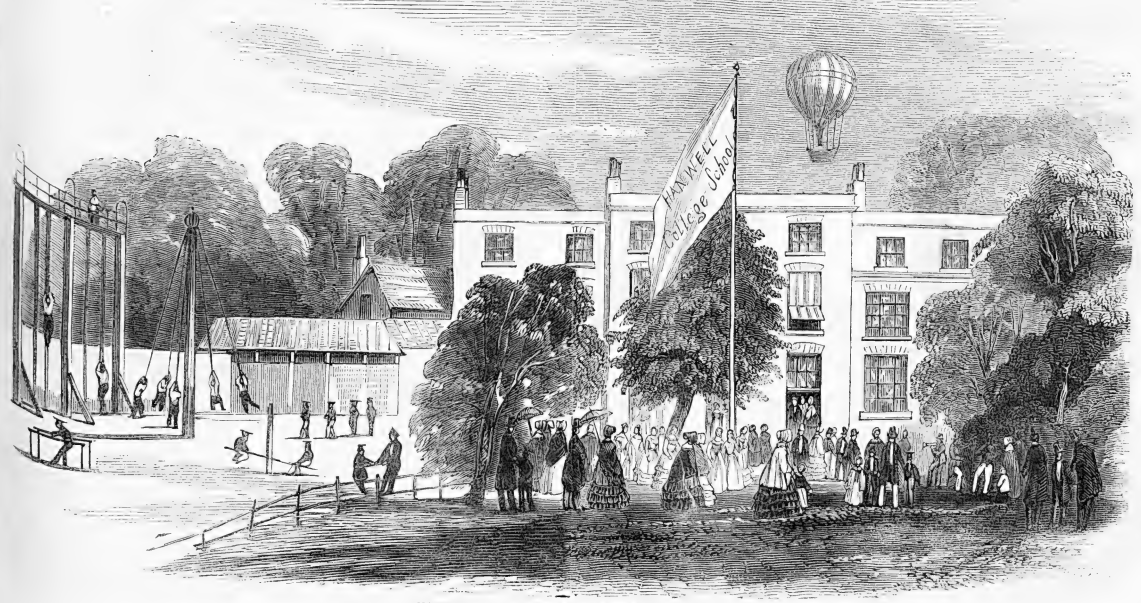
His influence over his countrymen is immeasurable. In spite of defeats and the occupation of the capital by the enemy, he was enabled, in the face of an overpowering force, to collect an army of 200,000 men, whom he had inspired with enthusiasm by his eloquence, and supplied by his indefatigable activity with all the material of war. By taking advantage of undeveloped resources, by the establishment of magazines and manufactories, by carefully organizing the forces of the country, he was enabled to maintain these supplies. Although himself ignorant of war, his genius enabled him to select from the crowd those generals, many of them as yet untried, whose battles were a series of triumphs. Perhaps there does not exist in Europe another statesman so profoundly acquainted with the wants and prejudices of his countrymen, or whose ambition so entirely represents their cause. With millions at his disposal, he lives simply, and improvident of the future, well knowing that his victorious country would never allow his family to want. As for himself, he knows his days are numbered, for he is consumptive, and he redoubles his activity in order to concentrate the more into the shorter time. But the great secret of his influence—that which, more than his inexhaustible eloquence, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, marks him as the chief and central point of the movement—is his unshaken *faith* in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland. This is the electric spark which, emanating from him, pervades and unites the nation as one man.

When Hungary was invaded by Jellachich in September last, and 50,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight in the neighbourhood of Stuhlweissenburg to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following sentences:—

"It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself will be forsaken by the Lord." "It is an eternal law that whosoever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist." "It is a divine law that false swearing, by its results, chastiseth itself." "It is a law of our Lord's that whosoever availeth himself of perjury and injustice, prepareth himself the triumph of injustice." "Standing firm on these eternal laws of the universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled—it is, that the *freedom* of Hungary will be effected by this invasion of Hungary by Jellachich."

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to whom it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words:—"Between Vesprimn and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave, in which we will bury the name, the honour, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies. And on this grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shame, 'So God punishes *cowardice;*' or we will plant on it the tree of freedom, eternally green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God speaking, as from the fiery bush to Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is holy ground; thus do I reward the brave. To the Magyars, freedom, renown, well-being, and happiness."

His speeches in the Diet were of another kind. In these we find the lucid exposition, the cool reasoning, and large views of the statesman. In these he ever stands forth as much the resolute opponent of communistic violence as of military despotism.



HANWELL COLLEGE FETE CHAMPETRE—(SEE PAGE 311).

Of France he says:—"I deeply sympathize with the French, who fight in the van of freedom; but I will not consent to think that the life of my nation is dependent on their protection or alliance. France has now seen a second 18th Brumaire; France stands on the threshold of a dictatorship, out of which may spring a Washington, or perhaps a Napoleon. This much at least I know, that France teaches us it is not every revolution that furthers the cause of freedom, and that a nation in its struggle for freedom is never so easily bent beneath the yoke of tyranny as when it oversteps the proper limits. Such a nation as this noble French nation offers a sad spectacle, when we see the blood of 12,000 citizens shed in the streets of Paris by the hand of citizens." This speech was delivered on the 11th of July, 1848.

ANNALS OF HUNGARY. *

The annals of Hungary are a page unread in European history by the ordinary student. Hungary became a kingdom A.D. 1000. A descendant of Stephen, named Ladislaus, had a daughter married into the Hapsburg family, A.D. 1085; and it is through this marriage that the present Austrian house claims the throne of Hungary.

The male line of Arpad, the first leader of the Hungarians, became extinct in 1301 with Andreas IV., and the crown then passed to the female line, represented by the Anjou family, whose connection with this country was formed in 1186 by the intermarriage of Belas, King of Hungary, with Margaretta, daughter of Henry, King of France, and widow of the son of Henry II., King of England. The accession of the house of Anjou to the Hungarian throne united that kingdom with Poland, over which Louis, son of Robert the Sicilian, reigned at that period. The death of Louis left the united crowns to his two daughters, one of whom took Poland for her portion; the other married Siegmond, son of Charles IV., Emperor of Germany, who was crowned, along with her, as King of Hungary, A.D. 1387. Various disorders accrued between that period and the sixteenth century, and the Hungarians raised their reputation for military prowess to the highest pitch by the expulsion of the Turks. At length, in 1547, an Assembly of the States settled the crown in the house of Austria, with a hereditary right, restricted by certain conditions; which right continued until it was forfeited last year (1848) by the infraction of the Golden Bull of Andreas II., dated A.D. 1222 (the Magna Charta of the Hungarians), as well as by the violation of the Treaties of Vienna (A.D. 1606), of Lintz (A.D. 1647), of the Act of the Diet at Pressburg (A.D. 1687), and of the Inauguration Diploma of Leopold II. (A.D. 1790).

"God defend the right."

KOSSUTH—GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Parliament at Debrezin of the 14th ult., the Speaker, M. Amashy, addressed the House, and, after referring to the alleged breach of the national privilege by the family of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and its expulsion from office, informed them that the governor during the interregnum, in whom the House and the people had elected to that post of trust and importance, M. Ludvig Kossuth, was prepared to assume the office of the First Magistrate of Hungary, and to take his oath of allegiance to the nation.

Upon this Ludvig Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary, took the following oath:—

"I, Ludvig Kossuth, elected Governor by the National Assembly, swear that I will maintain the declaration of independence of the nation in all its consequences; that I will uphold and enforce obedience to the laws and to the resolutions of the National Assembly. So help me God!"

After this M. Kossuth summoned the Cabinet to take their oaths to the Chief Magistrate of the interregnum. All the Ministers were sworn, and the House then adjourned.

THE CHURCH.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S ORDINATION. — On Sunday morning, the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the bishop. Several gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—The Rev. Dr. Hook will preach the sermon to-morrow, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Rev. William Higgin, dean of Limerick, and of Ardfert and Aghadoe, is appointed to the bishopric of the united dioceses, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D.D.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—The bishop of Winchester has signified his intention to consecrate the new church completed in Kentish-street, Southwark, and dedicated to St. Stephen, next week. The sacred edifice is very handsomely constructed in the Norman style of architecture, the material being Kentish ragstone. It contains 800 sittings, all of which are to be free.—A new church, erected in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, in lieu of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, pulled down for the improvements at the Royal Exchange, has just been completed, and will be consecrated during the present month, by the Bishop of London.

The foundation-stone of Queen Mary's Grammar School, at Walsall, was laid by the Bishop of Lichfield, with the usual ceremonies, last week.

On Trinity Sunday four respectable converts from Romanism partook of the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-street, Dublin, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently abjured the errors of popery. They each received from the Priests Protection Society a copy of the Book of Common Prayer and of the Holy Scriptures.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The primary visitation of the new archbishop commenced at Thirsk, on Monday, when there was a large attendance of the clergy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

June 1.

WAR-OFFICE, June 1.—2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. C. J. Tottenham to be captain, by purchase, vice Tollemache, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. Johnstone to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tottenham; D. O'D. Jameson, gent., to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone. 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. S. Lillie, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. W. Barnard, who exchanges; Lieut. and Capt. H. T. D'Aguilar to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Sir J. S. Lillie, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant J. F. Crest to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice D'Aguilar; H. F. B. Maxse, gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cust. 1st Foot—F. A. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Amos, appointed to the 75th Foot. 16th Foot—Lieut. the Hon. A. E. Harding, from the 80th Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice G. Douglas, cashiered, but allowed to receive the value of his commission. 30th Foot—Captain V. Murray, from half-pay 86th Foot, to be captain, vice W. H. Heard, who exchanges; Lieut. E. A. Whitmore to be captain, by purchase, vice Murray, who retires; Ensign T. M. Fitzpatrick to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitmore; J. O'Brien, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzpatrick; Lieut. P. Bayley to be adjutant, vice Whitmore, promoted. 54th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. Swann, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hart, who resigns. 66th Foot—Capt. R. Crawford, from the Rifle Brigade, to be captain, vice Cooper, who exchanges. 75th Foot—Major A. Jardine to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice De Lancey, who retires; Captain E. Hickey to be major, by purchase, vice Jardine; Lieut. J. J. Bourke to be captain, by purchase, vice Hickey; Ensign D. W. Martin to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bourke; Ensign G. A. Amos, from the 1st Foot, to be ensign, vice Martin. Rifle Brigade—Capt. A. P. Cooper, from the 66th Foot, to be captain, vice Crawford, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Second Lieutenant Kennedy, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, are Irving Francis, not Francis Irving, as previously stated.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.—Lancashire Hussars—G. B. Fortus, gent., to be surgeon.

* An ample account of the resources of Hungary, in connection with Austria, was given in a former number of this journal. It may here be stated that the commerce of Hungary has been fearfully cramped by Austrian imposts, and that the Hungarians would take *immense quantities of our manufactures* in exchange for silver, copper, lead, &c. &c., if they had their own way.

June 5.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the presentation of Mrs. (James) M'Douall at her Majesty's drawing-room on Thursday, the 31st of May, took place through inadvertence.

WHITEHALL, June 4.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a marquis of the said United Kingdom to James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie.—The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a viscount of the said United Kingdom to Lieut.-General Hugh Baron Gough.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, M.A., to the vicarage of Bovey Tracey, in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter, the same being void by the cession of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., the last incumbent.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, May 30.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Stephen Henry Sullivan, Esq., now secretary to her Majesty's legation at Munich, to be her Majesty's chargé d'affaires and consul-general in the Republic of Chili.—The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Alfred Guthrie Honar, Esq., now paid attaché to her Majesty's legation at Dresden, to be secretary to her Majesty's legation at Munich.

DOWNING-STREET, June 5.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Felix Bedingfield, Esq., to be master of the Supreme Civil Court for the island of Trinidad.

LAW AND POLICE.

PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRANGE.—ATTORNEY GENERAL *v.* STRANGE.

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR KNIGHT BRUCE.—This case having been resumed, the Vice-Chancellor, in summing up, said:—"The course which has been taken at the bar with respect to the defendant, Mr. Strange, renders it unnecessary for me to observe upon the case before the court, so far as it concerns him personally, on the present occasion." And in conclusion his Honour remarked:—"The breach of trust is clearly established, and therefore there can be no reason why such a question should be withdrawn from its original, its regular, and its proper forum. The breach of trust being established, were the plaintiff's case to fail at law, I should equally interfere in his favour. It is then said, that neither the copies of the catalogue nor the impressions that have been taken, can be delivered up, or be directed to be delivered up, inasmuch as the defendant contends he is entitled to the property in the materials upon which they are printed. With regard to the catalogues, I think no such question arises. They must be either cancelled or destroyed; and without destruction they can hardly be cancelled. In regard to the impressions, it might be right to attend to the defendant's claim, had the impressions been upon a material of intrinsic value—upon a material not substantially worthless, except for the impressions which, by the wrongful act of the defendant, have been placed there. With regard to the costs, my own impression is that it is according to the course of the court, where the merits appear to be clear, as they appear to be in this case, to direct a payer to pay the costs up to the time at which he became a payer. If the practice of the court does not allow this, as to which point the officers of the court will determine, and as to which counsel can address me at any future time, of course the costs will not be given. If it is according to the practice of the court, assuredly I am bound not to refuse the costs, where the defendant's case appears to me to fall alike in law, equity, truth, and common honesty."

THE HON. A. F. CAPEL.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Adolphus Frederick Capel (brother to the Earl of Essex) applied under the Protection Act, and was opposed on the part of forty-four creditors. Mr. Bagley appeared and Mr. Sargood represented thirty-eight; Mr. Bagley appeared as counsel for two, and four were in person. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Sturgeon supported the application.—The schedule filed by the insolvent, now thirty-six years old, was of considerable dimensions. The debts in the aggregate were £32,109, of which no consideration was received for £6633, and were railway liabilities, and £2000 were more than once entered, leaving the *bonâ fide* debts from 1841, £25,146. There were no debtors, and only about £40 to be given up for the creditors, numbering in the schedule 1200. The insolvency was attributed to the great loss sustained on the sale of furniture at Theyden-house, applying to railway liabilities, and to the failure of the accustomed receipts from friends. He had been in the receipt of £300 a year from his brother, and his wife's father, Lord Maynard, made him a gratuitous allowance of £600. His income over the period of his schedule had been £900 a year.—The case was adjourned.

JOHN LAW: AN INSOLVENT NEAR 100 YEARS OF AGE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—(Before Mr. Commissioner Phillips).—This man, who was stated to be "ninety-eight" years old, had petitioned under the Protection Act. He did not appear, and his attorney, Mr. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis), asked for an adjournment on account of illness. The insolvent had been some years confined to his bed. He produced a medical certificate.—Mr. Commissioner Phillips asked whether any one had tormented a man of his great age, and the answer given was, that he had petitioned, as he was *afraid of being arrested*. Mr. Nichols was instructed to oppose. He had no objection to the adjournment.—His Honour extended protection to the 7th of August, remarking that perhaps in such a case Mr. Nichols would not be troubled to oppose!—Adjourned accordingly.

In the case of a young woman, named Shaw, who had been a milliner, the application for protection was heard under the Protection Act.—Mr. Cooke, who supported the applicant, said it was a great blessing that she could get out under the Protection Act. Had there been no such act the young woman would have been sent to prison, and such a thing would have been her ruin.—The Court appointed a sitting for the consideration of the final order.

ITALIAN BEGGAR BOYS.

At Marlborough-street, the sitting magistrate, Mr. Hardwick, read the following letter from a gentleman who has for some years past made himself very active in attempting to put an end to the importation by the padrones of Italian begging-boys and German begging-girls:—

"To Lady and Gents public.

"I hope it will be allowed by the Press the Traffik of Commerse with Italian boys and Garman galls and also this country. By a few Italian and garman vaggabons. Now living in idleness on the produce of those poor unfortenate creeters that have to wandire the streets of London. Allso the County all teethers To gether money for these Brutes who call themselves padrones—ells paltroons. * * * In April 1843 when I first begin to take the part of the poor creeters when my nain appears in public press I reced letters from maddikle gents which stated to me from 30 to 40 cases by monkeys. Being allowed to climbe up the winders and frighten the Ladys. I put stop to much mucanence. I sent a letter to Lord Melbourne and I receive thratning letters from vagabons. * * Why not Sir Geo Grey order the Plise Commissioners to take all into Custody. They see with monkeys in the street. Its quite time to put stop to shuch dabbleolial nuicances. When you see thousands and thousands in the streets. I hope this will be attended to by the pourfool press—if not in a short time we shall be swarmed ourselves like flies in Summer your humble Serv't,

"AQUELINI LUCIONI.

"36 Ray St Clerkinwell."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

At Marlborough-street, *Mary White*, an elderly woman, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having attempted to cut the throat of her husband, Peter White, with a knife. She was remanded for further examination. The surgeon's certificate was to the effect that Peter White had been brought into the hospital the previous night with a lacerated and incised wound in the throat, and was unable at present to be removed from the hospital.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE—AND ON THIS!—AN INDULGENT LANDLORD.

At Clerkenwell, on Saturday, *James Woolfe*, a German, was charged with stripping his late residence, No. 17, St. John-street-road, of the whole of the fixtures, the property of a gentleman named Wright, of Poplar-place, Mile-end-road.—The prosecutor said that the accused had been his tenant for upwards of twelve months, and was £25 in arrear of rent. On Wednesday last he not only left the residence, but had removed five grates, the chimney-pieces, and all the other valuable fixtures.—The prisoner, in reply to the magistrate, said he would make good the loss, and hoped for mercy.—The prosecutor, finding that the magistrate could not hold the prisoner to bail to make good the fixtures, but that he must either acquit or commit him to prison, consented to forego the charge, and the prisoner was consequently discharged.

A HARSH LANDLORD.

At Clerkenwell, *Charles Mills*, an elderly man, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Julia Thomas.—The complainant, a delicate, young married woman, said that she and her husband had rented a first floor from the defendant for three weeks. A few days ago he gave them notice to quit, and on that day week he entered her apartment, and began to take down her bed-tead, and, because she endeavoured to prevent him, he seized her by her arms and beat her several times on her chest, and threatened to throw her furniture into the street.—Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the defendant what he had to say for himself?—Defendant said that he found the complainant and her husband of slovenly habits, and therefore determined to get rid of them. He distrained the apartment.—Mr. Tyrwnitt told him that he was not justified in such treatment, which was both shabby and unmanly, and he fined him 20s. or a month's imprisonment.—The fine and costs were paid.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday the English Funds experienced a re action of ¾ per cent., owing chiefly to the influence of money stringency, which, however, of more than one per cent. in the prices from Paris, together with the intelligence of the new delay likely to be caused in the settlement question by the mental derangement of M. Lesseps, and the anticipation of an immediate collision in Baden between the insurgents and the troops of Prussia, also contributed to the unfavourable feeling—the positive announcement of a temporary suspension of hostilities in Denmark being the only item on the opposite side. The first quotation of Consols was 91¾ to ¾, and they closed at 91¾ to ¾. For the opening, July 17, the last price was 91¾. On Wednesday the Railway market was heavy, but more particularly so towards the close of business, the depression in Consols unfavourably influencing prices. On Thursday Consols closed at 91¾ 91¾ for money, to account.

LEADENHALL-LANE, Monday.—English wheat sold slowly at the prior currency foreign taken sparingly by country buyers, and floating cargoes in good request, but very few offering arrived. Indian corn—Scarcely any to be had at Cork, Falmouth, or near at hand, although purchasers at 1s. above Barley—The turn in favour of buyers. Rye continues in good demand, shipping of 1 shipped. Malt a slow sale. Peas as last noted. Beans—A brisk sale at our previous quotations. Oats—Arrivals are liberal; ill-conditioned parcels 6d. per quarter lower, but good fresh horse corn scarce, and quite as dear.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—Pineapples, Queen's, 5s. to 7s., and smooth Cayenne, 10s. to 12s. per lb.; gooseberries, 3s. to 4s. per half sieve; currants, 8d. to 1s. per pottle; lemons, 3s. to 10s.; and oranges, 7s. to 8s. per 100; forced strawberries, 6d. to 1s. per ounce; forced peaches, 2s. to 3s. per dozen; horseradish, 3s. to 5s., and celery, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per bundle; apples, ragtits, 4s. to 7s. per 100; spring onions, 3d. to 5d. per bunch; old potatoes, 80s. to 220s. per ton; mushrooms, 9d. to 1s. per pottle; Cape broccoli, 10d. to 12s. per dozen bundles; endive, 6d. to 9d. per score; cabbage lettuces, 1s. to 2s. per half sieve; early York cabbages, 6d. to 10d. per dozen; Paris lettuces, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; kidney beans, 2s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; parsley, 1s. to 2s. per half sieve; scallots, 1s. to 2s. per punnet; cucumbers, 2s. to 4s. per brace; rhubarb, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen bundles; brussels sprouts, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per half sieve; Cornish vegetables, 1s. to 2s. per dozen; new potatoes, 3d. to 8d. per lb.; shallots, 3d. per lb.; French beans, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 100; radishes, 4d. to 8d. per dozen hands; small salad, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per dozen punnets; cos lettuces, 4d. to 1s. 2d. per score.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; second quality, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; third quality, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime Scots, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 26s. each; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; shouldings, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; inferior porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; lambs, 4s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lb. to sink the offal; quarter-old pigs, 16s. to 21s. each. Supply at market—Beasts, 3563; sheep, 26,140; calves, 275; pigs, 210. Foreign—Beasts, 231; sheep, 960; calves, 19.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—Inferior beef, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; middling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; prime small ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; large pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lb. of 8lb. by the carcass.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Turkey pullets, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; goslings, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; fowls, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; chickens, 1s. 6d. to 1s.; ducklings, 2s. 9d. to 4s.; pigeons, 6d. to 10d.; wild rabbits, 6d. to 1s. 9d. each; Ostend fresh butter, 8s. to 10s.; and English ditto, 8s. to 12s. per 12lb.; Irish eggs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; French ditto, 5s. to 6s.; and Belgian ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per 120.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Salmon, 10d. to 1s. per lb.; turbots, 2s. to 6s.; brills, 6d. to 2s.; codfish, 1s. to 3s.; whitings, 2d. to 3d.; lobsters, 2s. to 3s.; and crabs, 1s. to 2s., each; salt fish, 1d. to 2d., ditto dried, 3d. to 4d.; plaice, 6d. to soles, 3d. to 1s. 3d. per pair; eels, 4d. to 10d. per lb.; mackerel, 4d. to 6d. each; flounders, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; sturgeon, 6d. to 9d. per lb.; sprats, 3d. to 6d. each; crimped skate, 9d. to 4d. per lb.; whelks, 1s. to 2s. per quart.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d., and of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d., per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Eden Main, 15s.; Bell, 15s.; Hetton, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Morrison, 14s. 6d.; Pemberton, 14s. 3d.; West Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, 14s. 3d.; South Hartlepool, 15s. 3d.; Whitworth, 12s. 3d.; Adelaide Tees, 15s. 9d.; Seymour Tees, 14s. 9d.; Tees, 16s. 3d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Yeovilton rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Moncrieffe-house, Perthshire, the Lady Louise Moncrieffe, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., in Portland-place, the wife of Charles J. Bevan, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Reading, the wife of the Rev. Francis Trench, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Croydon, Surrey, the wife of Robert Pollock, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 8, Eaton-place West, the lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son, still-born.

On the 3rd inst., at 97, Eaton-place, the wife of the Rev. G. P. Moore, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., in Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Mrs. William Atherton, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Oddie, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., in Hill-street, Mrs. Pauncefort Duncombe, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 94, Eaton-square, the lady of Sir John Therold, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th of April, at Point de Galle, by the Rev. Dr. Garstin, Major Frederic Conyers Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, to Mary, second daughter of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., of Erbistock-hall, in the county of Flint.

On the 31st ult., at St. Michael's, Stockwell, Robert Dighton, Esq., of Brompton-grove, to Sophia, relict of the late Frederick George Vandiest, Esq., of Stockwell-common, Surrey.

On the 29th ult., at White Roding, Essex, by the Rev. O. P. Vincent, M.A., D.D. Whitbread, Esq., of Pierce Williams, in the same county, youngest son of T. Williams, Esq., of Cowley-grove, Middlesex, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Budd, M.A., rector of White Roding, and granddaughter of the late General John Hale, G.C.B., of the Plantation, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Augustus P. Clayton, Augustus East Manley, eldest son of John Shawe Manley, Esq., of Manley-hall, Staffordshire, and Braziers, Oxfordshire, to Margaret Christabelle, only daughter of the late John Burton Philips, Esq., of Whitehall-street, and the Heath-house, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., Miss Mary Satterthwaite, of Grendon-lodge, Atherstone, Warwickshire, and Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 68.

On the 31st ult., in Portland-place, Frances Ellen Jeannette, second daughter of John Bentley, Esq.

On the 2nd inst., at South-crescent, Bedford-square, Dr. William Rae Wilson, of Kelvinbank, LL.D., author of "Travels in the Holy Land," &c., in the 76th year of his age.

On the 3rd inst., at her residence, Long Ditton, Surrey, after a long protracted illness, Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Bowles, Esq., of Rose-sheen, in the same county.

On the 4th inst., William Alston, only son of Mr. Chappell, of Regent-street, aged 7 years.

On the 4th inst., at Kemp Town, Brighton, aged 71, Mary Ann, relict of Thomas Causton, D.D., late Canon of Westminster.

On the 5th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Losack, widow of the late Richard Losack, Esq., formerly of the Abbey, West Malling, Kent.

GENERAL THOMAS R. CHARLETON.—We have to record the demise of the above venerable and gallant officer, formerly of the Royal Artillery, who expired at his residence at Bath on Saturday last, in the 94th year of his age. The gallant deceased was one of the oldest officers in the army, having entered the service as far back as June, 1772, and, for the forty years of his military career, seen much active service. He was appointed lieutenant July 7, 1779; captain, Dec. 1, 1782; major, March 1, 1794; lieut.-colonel Jan. 1, 1798; colonel, June 28, 1805; major-general, June 4, 1811; lieut.-general, Aug. 12, 1819; and general, Jan. 10, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Lace Jackets for Dejeune or Fete, in every variety. French Flowers and Gloves from the Continental Manufacturers — Mrs. COLTMAN'S Rooms, as usual, 199, Regent-street, four doors from Conduit-street.

TO LADIES.

MRS. DAWSON begs to acquaint the Ladies, that her Business will in future be carried on up to the same address, where she hopes to be favoured by that patronage with which she has been distinguished during the last four years.
199, Regent-street.

AN Elegant Summer Bonnet for 21s.—Mrs. BARNARD, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, 124, New Bond-street, Grosvenor-square, having just returned from Paris, begs to call the attention of those Ladies who study elegance and economy to an assortment of French and English Millinery, with which she has been distinguished during the last year.
Morning Caps from 3s. 6d.; Evening ditto from 6s. 6d.

FRENCH Stay and Corset Warehouse, 522, NEW OXFORD-STREET.
WILLIAM FUGLER is selling FRENCH WOVE STAYS at 10s. 6d. per pair; the original WERLEY'S WOVE at 11s. per pair; the 6d. per inch; and GOOD FRENCH COUTIL STAYS from 3s. 6d. an immense assortment of PETTICOATS and IMPROVERS.

ORIGINAL Paris Wove Stay Warehouse, 153 and 154, Oxford-street.—7000 Pair of Werly's Stays, without a seam, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 10,000 Pair of Corsets, 7s. 6d. to one guinea; Coutil Stays, 3s. 6d.; 200 cases of Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. ditto, 7s. 6d. to 30s.; Valenciennes Lace, 3s. 6d. per yard; one guinea a yard; Parasols, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.; Crapes, 5s. 9d. and 9s. 6d.
J. WHITEHOUSE, 153 and 154, Oxford-street.

COURT AND FULL DRESS.

MICHELL, Artificial Florist, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his unrivalled ASSORTMENT of Court and Full Dress, for the approval of which artistes of competent skill are in attendance. Especially solicits notice for his Arum Lily as in favour for the present season.
MICHELL'S, 93 and 94, Oxford-street.

PERRING'S Ventilating Hats, 13s.—These Hats are constructed upon the most scientific principle, the method of ventilating being very simple and effectual. They are a very superior hat, 6000 having been sold last year; quality, elastic, 13s.: best short-nap beaver, 15s.: best silk, 21s.: opera and dress hats, portable, 17s. 6d.; ditto, 18s.: ladies' riding habits, 12s. to 21s.; youths' hats, 6s.: fancy hats and caps, gents' fishing, shooting, and yacht caps, numerous.
CECIL-HOUSE, 85, Strand, and 251, Regent-street.

HAIR Bracelets, beautifully made and mounted in fine Gold, at 7s. each. Ladies wishing to have the hair of a relative or friend can have made (which they may be sure is genuine) from a small quantity sent to them by Mr. C. BEWLEY, Artist in Hair, 172, NEW BOND-STREET, three doors from Gracechurch-street. A most recherché collection of Specimens in Hair Work, for Ladies' inspection. Ladies can also send out at their own risk with patterns, or a Book of Patterns is sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

The Torricellian Shower Bath.—Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last and most perfect SHOWER BATH. By simply pulling a string, issuing from the top, any quantity of water is raised with the greatest facility at GEORGE and JOHN JONES'S, beginning to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, CITY-BRIDGE.—Prospectuses forwarded by post. Shower-baths delivered free in any part of London within one hour from the time of purchase.

THE NEW PATENT SHOWER-BATH.
R. and S. SLACK, 336, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), beg to call attention to their New Patent, as an article far superior to any yet introduced, being so simple that a child can fill it. The great inconvenience of the shower-bath was the difficulty in raising the water, requiring great labour, and consequent liability to get out of order. All these objections are obviated in this bath. Observe, at 336, Strand, where may be inspected their extensive stock of bathing, nickel silver and other articles of every article in furnishing ironmongery, from 7s. 6d.; Hip Ditto, 19s. and 21s.; Portable Showers, with curtains and rings, 7s. 6d. Their illustrated list free to any part. Established 1818.

NOTICE.—Reduction of Prices to the Public.—THE PORTABLE BATH COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bathing.—The PORTABLE BATH COMPANY, beg most respectfully, according to the resolution they have taken, to give notice that they will supply Warm Baths for Twenty Shillings. Tickets for the same are available at any time. An abundant supply of spring water, and a careful attendant in the manner as the former establishment for servants. Every particular studied to afford to the public the comfort that healthy and beneficial practice, bathing, is calculated to produce. The Portable Baths, the Establishment, the Prince's Theatre, and adjoining MYERS'S Celebrated Tailoring Establishment and Outfitting Emporium.

B. MYERS, 72, Oxford-street, Tailor, Hatter, Maker, and Youths' Mercer, respectfully makes known that he has invented a new style of YOUTHS' DRESS, which can only be seen and must be greatly admired. The Dress is light, and suitable for every grade of society. This establishment has stood the test of upwards of twenty years, which is a sufficient proof that putting, gew-gaw, long names, or a large establishment in town, but unlikely where a good article can be had at a low price. It is a well-known fact that healthy and beneficial practice, bathing, is attended with a considerable expense; but in the former establishment the expense of this establishment is 2½ per cent. Observe the address, 72, OXFORD-STREET.

SEND Eight Postage Stamps, and by return of post-free, you will get a handsome TEASPOON and FORK of SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is equally superior to solid domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as the only solid substitute now sold for household goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, nothing to rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, and be more for 50 years. Don't be afraid to put your name and then send your order. A full catalogue sent free of every other article manufactured from this valuable metal as entwined with the sample spoon.—Address, Mr. Lee, 42, Barbican (corner of Princes-street), and 1, Gate, London.

FROM H. Browne, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Household and the Royal Family, Windsor:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have removed from my feet the offensive callosities without any pain, and confidently recommend your Ointment and Pills to all persons suffering from corns or bunions; his peculiar method of application has proved effectual in my own case."
"H. BROWNE. March 1, 1849."
Extract from Hon. Lord Wiltshire, Regent's-park, London—"I have received a soft corn from a member of my family without any pain."
Extract from Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence:—"I have extracted three corns from my feet with great ease."
"A. FITZCLARENCE."
Extract from the Right Hon. Lord Poulett:—"I have received several corns from my feet in 1836. I have not had the pain since."—POULETT. March, 1847."
Extract from Mr. Instantaneous Cure for Corns, Bunions, &c.—"I performed the operation in two minutes by Mr. RENDALL'S Pedicorner, without cutting or causing the slightest pain. Quadrant, Regent-street, London.
Any patient may receive the corn with its numerous roots; the Adviser may witness the extraction, which gives no pain.
Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

TWENTY THOUSAND ELEGANT MUSLIN DRESSES,

For the approaching Warm Weather, will be shown for Distribution on MONDAY and during the Week.

The above are a beautiful and costly Dress; they are British Manufacture, as ordered by the Queen—Newest Patterns—Fast Colours Guaranteed, to be had elsewhere. Price 2s. 11½d. the dress, or 4½d. the yard, any length. They are superior, both in style and quality, to many sold at 20s.

By sending 3s. worth of postage stamps a Dress in any of the fashionable colours, namely, Chocolate, Blue, Pink, Lilac, Black, or Black and White, with an Assortment of Patterns, will be forwarded.

Prime Family Irish Linen at 8½d., and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for 23s. 6d.

Address to ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sharpin's Crown HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Terraces.—Families about to visit the "Queen of British Watering Places," will find the above-named establishment most agreeably situated, commanding a splendid View of the Ocean, combining every comfort and convenience. TABLE D'HOTE at Five o'clock. Billiard Table and Baths in the House.

THE Liverpool and London Fire and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1836. Empowered by Act of Parliament.
Offices:—8, Waterloo-place, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

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Sir T. B. Birch, Bart., M.P.; Adam Hodgson, Esq.; S. H. Thompson, Esq.

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Subscribed capital, £1,500,000; surplus funds, £164,940. The liability of the proprietors is unlimited.

Fire insurance at home, and in the colonies, and in foreign countries.

Life insurance, with guaranteed bonuses or otherwise.

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The Directors have opened Offices at No. 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, under the management of Mr. Fred. Chinnock from whom Prospectuses and further information may be obtained

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

GIBBINS'S Cream of Roses and Rose-MARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the pub lic by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most safe and effectual preservative of the hair. Being a pomade, it will be found easily applied to promoting its growth and luxuriance. Gibbins's Extract of Roses and Rosemary is a delightful perfume from the above-named plants, and, when applied in washing the hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

PEARS'S Blanc de Perle en Liquide, for imparting that much-desired harmonious colour to the COUNTENANCE, NECK, ARMS, and HANDS.
Various preparations are commonly sold for this purpose; but, from the labour and patience necessary to maintain the desired effect, great injury is done to the delicate tissues of the Skin by their use. To obviate these evils, P. Pears has, at an immense expense, obtained the Recipe for a Fluid so perfectly natural, that it will imitate all irritating qualities, which has been constantly used by a celebrated actress, from her earliest youth; and whose pearl-like Bust and Arms have excited all admirers of a delicately beautiful. This Liquid imparts a most delicate softness to the Skin, combined with a most lovely beautiful transparent whiteness—rarely to be met with in nature.
N.B. PEARS'S BLANC DE PERLE EN LIQUIDE, price 2s. 6d., and PEARS'S ROYAL LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES, form an invaluable appendage to the Toilet of every Lady who has to mix in the busy throng of society, whether at the private or public concert, the ball, or promenade.
Sold by him at his Purified Soap and Perfumery Warehouse, 91, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, near the British Museum.

PUFFING (by which term is meant professing to sell first-rate articles at lower prices than those of inferior quality can even be bought at) being, in general, families experience great difficulty in obtaining TEAS of such quality and flavour as were formerly to be had, and which are now referred to as "the OLD-FASHIONED TEAS." The reason is, that the disreputable system of quoting too low prices prevents the shopkeepers from giving their customers. PLUMB, SMITH, and CO. have never descended to this mode of business. They are now offering the greatest luxury in Tea, viz., their Finest Black Souchong, at 4s. per lb.; their Finest Gunpowder, finest black tea imported; Fine Lapsang, 4s. 10d.; True Rich Souchong, 4s. 4d.; and very fine Congou, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; good Household Tea, 3s. 6d., in air-tight lead packages of all sizes for country buyers.
To be had at PASSAM, SMITH, and CO.'S, 1, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.
This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the cocoa nut is attributed the supper mistake. A great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally prevailing. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheuma tism, and nervous debility, in cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines occasioning flatulence costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

BABY Jumper; or, Rogers's Patent ELASTIC INFANT GYMNASIUM; a new and valuable invention, affording children three months of age and upwards to exercise and amuse themselves with the greatest ease. It combines health with pleasure, ensuring the delight of the child without the fatigue to the nurse. The healthful exercise of invalid children and those in delicate health, it is unsurpassed; those afflicted with spinal complaints will find it invaluable.
A Baby Jumper is the constant delight of the Court at Buckingham Palace, and, having been examined by the medical advisers of the Court, her Majesty signified her approval of it.
Among the many medical testimonials in its favour, the following is extracted from the eminent Dr. Conquest's new edition of "Letters to a Mother;"—"I very cordially approve of this ingenious and valuable invention, and deem it a valuable nursery appendage. It will conduce much to the safety of the child, and be at the same time a great relief to the nurse."
Prices vary, according to the style of the article, from 10s., 16s., 20s., and 25s.; and sent to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of a post-office order.
Sold by H. S. ROGERS and CO., Manufacturers, 137, Strand.

FLY Exterminator (to the Season). This very useful and ornamental article, which may be suspended in any apartment, possesses, through chemical agency, the power of destroying FLIES, and at this season of the year, are not only troublesome, but particularly destructive to gilt and other furniture, &c.
Forwarded, post-paid, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps.
Address to the sole Agent, W. H. West, No. 7, Little Sussex-place, Hyde-park-gardens.

CORNS.
CHASTON'S Patent India-rubber ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the best to eradicate either hard or soft Corns. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. Chaston, Watton, Norfolk.
N.B. On receipt of thirteen postage-stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

CHESS.—Lessons can be had in this fashionable and interesting Game from a Lady of respectability, who will be happy to attend Ladies wishing for instruction in their own residences, or receive them at her own residence.
References given to highly-respectable relations and friends.
Z. O., Post-office, Camberwell-green.

GOVERNESS or Companion.—A Lady, of thirty years of age, competent to instruct in MUSIC SINGING, FRENCH grammatically, and DRAWING, as well as the usual branches of an English Education, wishes a re-engagement in either of the above. As a comfortable home is desired, a salary of Twenty Guineas besides washing will be accepted.—Address, L. M., 8, Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

GRAPHIOLOGICAL Delineation of CHARACTER.—So much success having attended Mr. WARREN'S experiments in the art of delineating the character of individuals from their handwriting, he is desirous, through the medium of the public press, to diffuse more widely the benefits of this interesting and valuable science. Specimens of writing (enclosing the usual fee of 13 postage stamps), with a mention of the applicant's sex, to be addressed in a free letter to J. Warren, Esq., 9, Great College-street, Westminster.

GRAPHIOLOGY by a Lady.—Miss GRAHAM'S Experiments in the Art of Delineating the Character of individuals by their Handwriting have been eminently successful, and enable her to give reliable delineations of principles. A specimen of the handwriting, stating the applicant's sex, will ensure a faithful description of the mental and moral qualities of the writer, pointing out gifts and defects hitherto unsuspected.
Address (enclosing thirteen postage stamps)—Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

HAIR Dye of any Shade.—A French LADY of distinction will forward, on receipt of a money order or 24 stamps, an Infallible RECIPE for a PERMANENT HAIR DYE, used with unfailing success by the Royal Court of France, easily applied, free from white lead, nitrate of silver, or aquatic colour, will not stain the skin, and made at home for a trifle.
Address (free) Madame EMILIE LABELLE, 21, Catherine-street, Strand.

AN Entirely New Description of TEETH.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist (to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and to her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France), begs to introduce an entirely new kind of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, that possess all the advantages of natural, which they perfectly resemble in form and colour. They are superior to any other description of teeth yet offered to the public; they will not decay, and are found without springs, or wires.—64, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street. At home from eleven till five.
Mr. Jones has no connection with any person advertising in the same name.

DO you suffer Toothache?—If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. PRICE ONE SHILLING Enough for several teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are PERMANENT.
Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this!"
Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty realsubstitutes for scurvy in the mouth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Howard's Succedaneum themselves, with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Sold by Mr. Howard, assisted by Mr. Howard. Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it into the country free by post.—Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sangster, 150, Oxford-street; Starkie, 4, Strand; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 6d.—Mr. Howard continues to supply sets of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any Teeth or Roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George-street, Hanover-square—At home from Eleven till Four.

W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be with tobacco smoking, being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy, in the most inveterate cases, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Howard's Succedaneum themselves, with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Sold by Mr. Howard, assisted by Mr. Howard. Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it into the country free by post.—Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sangster, 150, Oxford-street; Starkie, 4, Strand; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 6d.—Mr. Howard continues to supply sets of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any Teeth or Roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George-street, Hanover-square—At home from Eleven till Four.

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Prepared only by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place; and sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. Price 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have been the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are more comfortable, as well as more efficacious in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use.
26, Oxford-street (opposite Soho-square)

COCKLE'S Compound Antibilious and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS.
"Si quid vovisti, rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."
HORACE, Ep. i., Ep. vi. 67.
"If a better pill be thine,
Impart it frankly, or make use of mine.'
This favourite aromatic-aperient has long stood unrivalled for correcting acidities and removing disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. May be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Also Cockle's Infuenza and Cough Lozenges, in boxes, 1s. 1½d.

THE Unfailing Success of Holloway's PILLS AND OINTMENT IN THE CURE OF RINGWORM AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—A gentleman residing at Lima, whose child had been severely afflicted with ringworm for upwards of six years, tried every known remedy to cure this dreadful disease, but in vain, as it was of so inveterate a character that it baffled the skill of himself and other practitioners. As a last resource, he was persuaded to use Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these medicines having obtained much celebrity in South America; and they had the happy effect of soundly curing the child and perfectly eradicating the disease from the system.—Sold by all Druggists; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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JAMES SYDER and COMPANY, Linwood-house, 7, Leicester-square, beg to inform the visiting town that they have now on hand the largest assortment of PRINTED MUSLINS, for dresses, in the metropolis, which they are offering at one-half the trade price. The following are recommended:—10,000 dresses of the newest patterns, and quite fast in colour, all at 2s. 11d. the full dress; 10,000 elegant ditto, of the newest patterns, and quite fast in colour, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 3d., and 7s. 11d.—LINWOOD-HOUSE, 7, Leicester-square.

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MDME. BERNARD, from Paris, begs to inform the Ladies of the Nobility and Gentry that she has opened her Show Rooms for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, No. 306, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen for Dress, Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Dejeuner in Fine Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Infants' Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made or made to order. LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

PARASOLS.—Boyle, Oxford-street. Ladies who require Parasols of the more elegant description are respectfully informed that an extensive assortment is now ready for their inspection, comprising the newest Shapes and most delicate Colours, as well as the more quiet Green, Brown, and Grey Parasols; they are all made on the premises, of the best materials, at BOYLE'S UMBRELLA and PARASOL MANUFACTORY (the Brass Umbrella), 338, OXFORD STREET, between Regent-street and the Pantheon.

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THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DUTIES AMUSEMENTS NEWS.

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

No. 128.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849. [PRICE 6D.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' INSTITUTION.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF "THE LADIES' WING," BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new wing of this noble institution, which has been for some days looked forward to by the subscribers with considerable anxiety, was performed with all the "pomp and circumstance" which distinguish such ceremonies when honoured by royal patronage and favoured by that rarity of the present season—fine weather.

In 1842 the society was fortunate enough to obtain a "royal charter," and in the following year, in consequence of the decease of the Duke of Sussex, his Royal Highness Prince Albert graciously consented to become the patron of the institution. At the present time there are 124 inmates of the asylum (including the wives of such of the male candidates elected who were married, and who were, of course, admitted with them), but the committee observing that, on the occasion of the election of four recipients in December, 1848, there were sixty-four candidates—and, consequently, sixty who could not be admitted—determined to endeavour to erect twenty-five additional houses in the rear of the present asylum to correspond with the north wing, at an estimated cost of £4000. The ladies of the licensed victuallers having readily entered into the design and have exerted themselves to raise the subscriptions, it was determined to christen the new buildings by the title of "the ladies' wing," and his Royal Highness, having been applied to, laid the first stone, readily consented, and fixed Saturday last for the performance of the august ceremony.

In the centre of the grounds of the asylum, on that day, a very handsomely-decorated tent had been erected, under the superintendence of Messrs. Pellington and Co., within which seats were raised, capable of accommodating 900 or 1000 people. The company began to arrive shortly after twelve o'clock, and from that time to four in the afternoon were entertained with an excellent selection of music, performed under the direction of Mr. N. J. Sporle, by the band of the Royal Artillery, the Infant Marie being one of the vocalists.

About three o'clock the pavilion or tent was formally entered by the governor and directors of the institution, followed by the children of the schools of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, singing a hymn.

Shortly after four o'clock the carriages of the public authorities announced the arrival at the entrance of the asylum of his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Phipps, private secretary to his Royal Highness Lord George Lennox, and Colonel Seymour. On the arrival at the asylum his Royal Highness drove up the centre walk of the grounds, which was flanked on the right hand by the inmates of the institution, and on the left by the children of the Licensed Victuallers' School. On his arrival at the portico of the institution his Royal Highness was received by Mr. Hughes, the chairman, and the several trustees and governors of the society, by whom his Royal Highness was conducted to the board-room, in which he was received by the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester; Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.; the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor, with the Lady Mayoress; Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., Alderman, and Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and ladies; James Edward Shearman, Esq., and George Tamplin, Esq., Under-Sheriffs, and ladies; the Rev. H. Morgan, incumbent of St. Mary's; the Rev. R. C. Burton, incumbent of Christ Church, in which parish the asylum is situate; the Rev. J. R. Oldham, incumbent of East Dulwich; the Rev. E. Lilley, minister of Peckham Chapel; Sir Edward Buxton; Money Wigram, Esq.; John Courage, Esq.; J. Letsum Elliott, Esq.; Octavius Wigram, Esq.; J. Watney, Esq. &c. &c.

On his Royal Highness entering the board-room his attention was directed to a view of the institution, and his own name painted over the mantelpiece as its patron. On descending from the board-room his Royal Highness inspected one of the residences, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself much gratified. On quitting the residence alluded to a procession was formed, under the direction of Mr. Harker, the toastmaster, and proceeded to the pavilion.

During the course of the procession the national anthem was played by the band of the Royal Artillery, and on the arrival of his Royal Highness in the pavilion he was received with loud cheers, while the female children of the school strewed his path with flowers. In the centre of the pavilion was suspended the stone which his Royal Highness was about to lay, while the seats round the marquee were generally well filled, three-fourths of them being occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. On the stone was the following inscription:—

"THIS FOUNDATION-STONE
OF
AN ADDITIONAL WING
TO THE
LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM,
TO BE NAMED THE
'LADIES' WING,'
WAS LAID BY
H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.,
&c. &c.,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849."

After this followed the names of the trustees and governors.

His Royal Highness and the other members of the procession having taken their appointed places in the pavilion, the brass plate to be imbedded in the stone was presented to his Royal Highness by Mr. Cooper, the contractor, who read the inscription, which, with the exception of the names, was the same as that above given, the Prince taking the plate in his hand and minutely examining it. Mr. T. Jones, the secretary of the institution, presented to his Royal Highness a glass bottle to be laid in the stone, containing the coins of her Majesty's reign.

The chairman of the institution (Mr. Hughes) read the following address:—

"May it please your Royal Highness: The board of management of this noble institution, of which your Royal Highness is the patron, have deputed me as their chairman to express to your Royal Highness their profound sense of the great obligation your have conferred on the society by attending on the present occasion, and I trust that the 'Ladies' Wing,' which is about to be founded, will stand as a lasting monument of your Royal Highness's kindness and gracious condescension, as well as of the truly Christian feeling of that trade with which this society is connected.

"I am also deputed to present to your Royal Highness this trowel, to aid your Royal Highness to carry your intention in attending here today into effect; and I feel no doubt that, when completed, this wing, though not the original or larger portion of



PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE "LADIES' WING" FOR THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ALMS-HOUSES.

the edifice, will be looked upon with high admiration from its having originated with the ladies, and the first stone of it being laid by your Royal Highness."

The trowel was elegantly engraved with his Royal Highness's arms and the following inscription:—

"THIS TROWEL
WAS USED BY
H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., &c. &c.,
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
'LADIES' WING'
OF THE
LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM,
OLD KENT ROAD,
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849."

Mr. Clifford handed the trowel to his Royal Highness, who immediately used it, laying the cement upon the stone.*

The stone having been lowered to its place amidst loud cheers, Mr. Turner presented the plumb-rule to his Royal Highness, who applied it in the usual form. Mr. Wallace also presented a small mallet to his Royal Highness, who, striking the stone with it four times, declared it fixed, amidst renewed cheering.

His Royal Highness then took the cups, containing corn, oil, and wine, which he poured on the stone, as emblems of prosperity. This ceremony having been completed, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester delivered a prayer with marked emphasis.

At the conclusion of the prayer the children of the school sang the national anthem, with a correctness and purity of expression that did them great credit.

The chairman of the institution then briefly but impressively addressed thanks to his Royal Highness for the great honour of his having assisted at laying the foundation-stone of this, the "Ladies' Wing" of the asylum.

His Royal Highness replied, "I am extremely gratified at having been allowed to assist in this work of charity, which reflects the greatest honour on the body with which you are connected."

His Royal Highness, having condescendingly bowed to the various ladies and gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, was reconducted to the board-room, and almost immediately afterwards left the asylum, being loudly cheered both within and without the grounds.

The Duke of Wellington was unable to attend, but desired to become a subscriber to the immediate object to the amount of twenty guineas.

Of the £4000 required to complete the "Ladies' Wing," £2540 have already been subscribed; and, as 10s., 5s., and 2s. 6d. were charged for the tickets to view the ceremony, we presume that a very handsome sum was realized towards the remaining £1460.

* The trowel was afterwards placed on the case, and presented to his Royal Highness; whereupon his Royal Highness in the most gracious manner returned it to the chairman, Mr. Hughes, requesting, as we understood, his acceptance of the same.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have rarely to complain of a *mad* ambassador. The training of such functionaries is usually so lo.ical, not to say so Machiavellian, that it seems almost impossible that the imagination should play them tricks as in the case of more romantic or fanciful mortals. Nevertheless, it is not to be doubted that M. Lesseps, of Roman celebrity, is deranged! His letters, as well as his conduct, are so rife of eccentricities as to set this question at rest; and it is to be hoped that the knowledge of such an important fact may also tend to set at rest the questions pending between France and Papal Rome.

The great heat of the last few days has occasioned a considerable increase of cases of cholera. The number of cases of persons attacked reached on Sunday to a greater amount than has been seen since the commencement of the malady.

A funeral service in honour of the Empress Josephine has been celebrated at Rueil. That ceremony, which during the reign of Louis Philippe attracted to Rueil a great concourse of persons attached to the memory of the Empress, now that her grandson has become chief of the state, should necessarily be distinguished from past years by the multitude of friends and of the curious. The village of Rueil was filled at an early hour by the crowds that every moment arrived from the capital and the neighbouring districts, and the church was occupied by a multitude of persons. On both sides of the altar the bands of the National Guard and of the regiments of the line alternately performed funeral airs. In the choir and the two sides of the chapel, attired in deep mourning, were observed a number of persons; amongst whom were the aides-de-camp of the President Louis Napoleon was prevented from going to Rueil on account of affairs of state. He sent his carriage, and went the day previous to pay his duties as grandson to one who is still so much beloved.

The opening of the great national exposition of the products of French manufacture took place on Monday. The new building for the purpose, which is constructed entirely of wood, has been erected on the Carré des Fetes, adjoining the central avenue of the Champs Elysées, the same site it occupied in 1844, the date of the last exhibition. The elevation presented by the *salon* of 1849 is precisely similar to that of 1844; but there are material differences, both in the interior structure and arrangement, and in the classification of the multifarious specimens.

The President of the Republic wished to deliver his "Message" in person to the Assembly, but the detestable Mountain resolved to prevent, if possible, the Prince from coming to the House at all, and to accuse him of violating the constitution if he persevered. The Mountain will not permit him to exhibit himself (to use their own expressions) in the character of chief of the state, and produce what they term a *quasi*-royal opening of the Chambers!!

Nous verrons what a year will do.—I understand the Queen of Greece arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 31st ult.

M. Proudhon, it is said, was arrested at the Great Northern Railroad station on Tuesday evening, on his arrival from Belgium.

Le votre, B.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday.

P.S. You will no doubt have heard of the very sudden death of Lady Blessington, who had only the day previous dined with the Duchesse de Grammont. Politics here are much less talked of than the cholera. The last three days have been fatal ones. The deaths exceed 1600. Most of them have arisen from imprudence among the better classes, in taking ices after dinner. M. Lesseps has arrived here.

At Edinburgh, in Mr. John Croall's coach-building works, Leith-walk, are to be seen several coaches of an extensive line of mail-coaches, manufactured by that gentleman for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on SUNDAY morning in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the suite royal, left Buckingham Palace at three minutes before three o'clock on MONDAY afternoon, for Windsor Castle; arriving there at twelve minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, in five (open) royal carriages and four, from the Slough station. The escort was composed of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. Her Majesty was received at the castle by the Master of the Household. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived at the castle in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. His Royal Highness was attended by Vice-Admiral Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel Rigot, and Lieutenant Van Rappard. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady De Burgh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and the Earl Fortescue, also arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took a drive to Eton at six o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty and the Prince were attended by the Viscountess Canning, the Earl of Listowel, Mr. R. O. Gore, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie. The august party went in open pony carriages. The Queen gave a dinner in the evening, in the castle, at which the Duchess of Kent was present. The Queen's private band attended in the castle in the evening, and played the following pieces:—Overture, "Le Domino Noir," Auber; serenata, Beethoven; quartetto, "Ecco quel fiero," Costa; Kreiges Marsch, Mendelssohn.

On TUESDAY the Queen went to the Ascot races. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the castle at a quarter before twelve o'clock, attended by her lady in waiting, Lady Augusta Bruce. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household, preceded her Majesty to the races, leaving the castle in a pony landau and four. Vice-Admiral Lucas, Colonel Wylde, and Dr. Meyer followed in another landau. At twelve o'clock the royal procession was formed, and quitted the castle. The august party returned to the castle at half-past four o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent afterwards returned to Frogmore-house. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen; also Viscount Canning and Colonel Wylde. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening to a large party. The company invited included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency Count Schimmelpenninck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Rutland, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Vane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Droghlesa, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and several other personages of the highest distinction. Dinner was served in St. George's Hall. The band of the Grenadier Guards were in attendance during dinner. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

On WEDNESDAY morning his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and returned to town. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard, the Duke of Rutland, the Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, and Colonel Wylde, also left the castle. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Count of Syracuse) arrived, attended by the Chevalier de Culonna. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz afterwards arrived from town, on a visit to the Queen. In waiting on the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were Baron Knesebeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan. His Royal Highness Prince George arrived in the afternoon. His Excellency General Prince Castelicicala, the Neapolitan Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Countess Fortescue, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Bisborough, and Lord George Lennox (lord in waiting to Prince Albert) also arrived during the afternoon. The Countess of Desart arrived at the castle, and succeeded the Viscountess Canning as the lady in waiting to the Queen. The Viscountess and Viscount Canning left the castle in the morning. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company invited included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, and the illustrious and distinguished guests on a visit to the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Frogmore-house, on MONDAY afternoon, from town, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper.

The Earl of Eglinton gave his second banquet to the members of the Jockey Club on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness Prince George, attended by his aide-de-camp the Hon. Captain Macdonald, honoured the noble earl with his company on the occasion.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth received a select party to dinner on Saturday at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Earl of Cardigan entertained at dinner on Saturday evening last, at his mansion in Portman-square, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Lord and Lady Poltimore, and a select party.

The Earl and Countess of Granville entertained a numerous and distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at their mansion in Bruton-street.

The Earl of Ellesmere, the president of the Royal Asiatic Society, gives a grand entertainment on the 18th inst., at his mansion in Belgrave-square.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull entertained a distinguished party to dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence, Hampden-house.

The Countess Colloredo will commence her hospitalities with a grand ball at Chandos-house on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Lord and Lady Dinorben entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday. In the evening her ladyship had an assembly, which was attended by a numerous circle of distinguished guests, including several members of the *corps dramatique*.

The Marquis of Waterford has left Mivart's Hotel for his seat, Curraghmore.

The Marquis of Lansdowne entertained a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday last, at Lansdowne-house.

The Hon. Lady Borough's ball is fixed to take place on Monday, the 25th inst.

The Hon. Mrs. Angerstein's *thé dansant* is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Lady Antrobus's ball is postponed from Thursday, the 14th to Friday, the 22nd inst.

Mrs. Miles will give a ball on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lady Jervis's concert is unavoidably postponed from the 13th inst. to Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Lady Sykes has issued cards for a second ball on Monday next.

Mrs. John Foley's *thé dansant* will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst.

Mrs. Ralph Adderley's *soirée dansante* is unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 14th inst., until Thursday, the 28th of June.

The Baron de Brunnow has entertained his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and suite. A distinguished circle were invited to meet his excellency.

Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave, entertained the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh, the Marquis of Stafford, and a distinguished circle to dinner on Saturday evening last, at their residence in Carlton-house-terrace. The countess subsequently had a soirée.

The Conde de Montemolin, accompanied by his brother his Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan, has left London for the Continent.

His Excellency the Russian Minister (Baron de Brunnow) gave a magnificent entertainment on Saturday evening at Ashburnham-house to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Mrs. Gwynne Holford's concert on Monday evening was very fully and fashionably attended. The music selected was well adapted for displaying the varied powers Mesdames Grisi and Alboni, and Signors Mario, Lablache, and Ronconi, who successfully exerted themselves to maintain their fame for unrivalled talent, and sang some of the choicest *morceaux* of Donizetti, Bellini, Rossini, Verdi, and Palestrina in their best manner. The distinguished guests were very numerous, and all appeared highly gratified.

Mrs. D'Aubeny's party on Monday evening, at 23, Park-lane, was one of the most brilliant of the season, and went off with the greatest *éclat*. Many of the first artistes gave their aid, including Mlle. Bühring (from Berlin), Mlle. Nau, Herr Mengies, Signor Tagliafico, M. and Madame Oury, and M. Hertz. The wonderful execution of a piece from the "Huguenots," by Madame Oury, was one of the greatest features of the evening; and the national Swiss airs were charmingly sung by Herr Mengis. The invitations included the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, the Countess Dowager of Norbury and the Hon. Toler, Lady Elizabeth Repton, Lady Maynard Haselrige and Miss Feilding, Viscountess Dowager Glentworth and Lady Augusta Perry, Lady Vincent, Miss Vincent, Lady Coote, Miss Coote, Lady Vincent Barron, Miss Barron, Lady Napier, Mrs. John Napier, Lady Duncan and Lady Macdougal, General Sir Archibald and Miss Maclain, Mrs. Macleod of Macleod; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Standish; Mr. Featherstonaugh, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Stuart, Mr. George Wingfield, &c. &c.

Madame Bunsen, the wife of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, opened the new residence of the Prussian Legation, No. 4, Carlton-house-terrace, on Tuesday evening, with a grand concert, in which the leading German *artistes* at present in London took part. The preparations for the *réunion* were on an extensive scale. The very fine mansion now tenanted by his excellency is one of the best houses on the terrace; and a great deal of extraneous aid in the shape of decorations, having been called in for this occasion, the appearance of the house when the guests entered was exceedingly brilliant. The concert took place in the suite of saloons on the first or principal floor—at least the solos were sung here; but one great feature of the entertainment was the engagement of a number of chorus-singers from the German Opera, who were stationed in the hall, and, under the direction of Herr Joseph Thyssen, performed during the evening a selection of the most admired music from their *repertoire*. A very pretty feature in the arrangements was the illumination of the extensive garden surrounding this beautiful mansion by an infinity of variegated lamps, suspended from the branches of trees, and interspersed among the shrubs and evergreens. The company was very numerous, and composed of the *élite* of the fashionable world.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, in celebration of the birthday of his Majesty the King of Hanover, who then entered on the seventy-ninth year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour his Royal Highness Prince George and the principal guests had arrived. His excellency welcomed his illustrious visitors as they alighted, and conducted them to the saloon. The banquet was served at eight o'clock. In addition to the royal personages whose names we have mentioned, there were present at the entertainment many of the foreign Ministers and a large party of the *haute volée*.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS TO COME.

June 11. Grand Caledonian fancy-dress ball at Willis's Rooms.
June 11. Lady Sykes's soirée dansante.
June 11. Lady Wetherell Warneford's soirée musicale.
June 12. The Marquis of Londonderry's grand banquet, and the Marchioness of Londonderry's assembly.
June 13. Her Majesty's ball at Buckingham Palace.
June 13. Mrs. De Feuilleny O'Kelly's ball.
June 13. The Eton anniversary dinner at Willis's Rooms.
June 14. The Earl and Countess of Wilton's grand entertainment to the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
June 14. Lady Antrobus's ball.
June 14. Mr. and Mrs. Elwes's ball in Portman-square.
June 15. Lady De Trafford's ball in Grosvenor-street.
June 15. Mrs. Henry Hamilton's ball.
June 15. Lady Rivett Carnac's thé dansant in Devonshire-place.
June 16. The Earl of Rosse's fourth soirée to the fellows of the Royal Society.
June 16. Lady Molesworth's soirée musicale.
June 18. The Duke of Wellington's annual grand Waterloo banquet.
June 18. Lady Jervis's ball.
June 18. Lady Fitzwygram's concert in Connaught-place.
June 19. Sir Richard Sutton's first ball.
June 20. Lady Agnes Duff's assembly to meet her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
June 20. Lady Feversham's ball.
June 20. Lady Augusta Vernon Wentworth's first thé dansant.
June 23. Lady Molesworth's concert.
June 29. Mrs. Miles's ball in Belgrave-square.
June 29. Mrs. Garth's ball in Hill-street.
June 20. Mrs. Strahan's concert in Hill-street.
June 21. Baroness Goldsmid's ball.
June 21. Almack's second ball.

June 21. Grand floral and fancy fête in aid of the St. Ann's Society Schools at Hanover-square Rooms.
June 22. Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish's concert to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.
June 22. Lady Clerk's amateur music.
June 22. Mrs. Drake's ball in Belgrave-square.
June 23. Mr. Benedict's grand annual morning concert, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in the great concert-room of her Majesty's Theatre.
June 27. The Hon. Lady Borough's ball.
June 27. Lady Howard's first morning party with music.
June 27. Mrs. Lawrence's morning party at Ealing-park, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
June 27. Lady Jervis's concert.
June 28. The Harrow anniversary festival at the Thatched-house.
June 29. The Toxopholite ball at the Archers'-lodge in the Regent's-park.
July 5. Almack's third ball.

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. S. Mr. Vernon, the munificent contributor of a gallery of paintings to the nation, died on the 22nd ult., universally lamented. He was a most judicious and generous patron of Modern Art.

Medicus is quite true. MISS ELIZABETH BLACKWELL has received a diploma as *Doctrix* from the Medical College of New York.

Mr. Wood. The song of "Night," and "Caprice" for pianoforte, are by a young but talented lady, named Howard, and are published by Leycsque, Broadwood, and Co., Cheapside.

Mr. Brown.—No solution has yet been given, nor, as far as we are aware, is any known.

Mr. Hodson.—Camphorated oil.

Mr. Ward should apply to Signor Crivelli, Upper Norton-street, Regent's-park.

Mr. Hall.—The same. A native discovery.

THE QUARTERNES.—In consequence of the sudden demise of the highly-gifted authoress of this Narrative, we for the present omit its insertion. It may perhaps be necessary to state that the Work is in a complete state.

A. L.—At present every department is filled up. We keep the list.

ANGELICA.—1, Irish.—2. No.

MARIA.—Soft water. It should be changed alternate days.

MARIA.—Zapatteado.

MARIA.—1. Very tall.—2. Rather dark.—3. No, but by no means plain.—4. No, no, no.

Miss Rose.—It shall be answered next week.

MUSICO.—Certainly not.

AN UNFASHIONABLE EQUESTRIAN is quite correct as to the precise article of dress in a *general* sense; but she must admit that considerable diversity of opinion and taste prevails.

A CONSTANT READER FROM THE BEGINNING.—The case appears to be one of most tyrannous wehave heard of; but, before we enter upon its consideration, we should like, *in confidence*, to know the names of our fair correspondent and of the parties implicated.

A YOUNG BEGINNER.—Camphor will answer the purpose.

A SUBSCRIBER ABYDOS.—1. The powder may be obtained of chemists.—2. Wash-leather is generally employed.

A CONSTANT READER.—Money Moist, Pietro, Elthia, Sibald, Georgina, Marie, Louise Sade, Subscriber (Swansea).

THE GRACE AND FASHION.—In consequence of an extraordinary press of matter this week, the articles on "ETIQUETTE AND FASHION" will not be resumed until the ensuing one. The forthcoming papers deal not only with information respecting the "Ceremony of Manner," but comprise much anecdotical amusement.

A VOLUME of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES, elegantly bound, and containing about 500 Illustrations, for 1848, is now ready.

A THIRD EDITION of the LADY'S ALMANACK is now in process of publication.

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half year; 6s. 6d. a quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughout the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case return them, if not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, therefore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of them.

[The early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—June.

Sunday after Trinity.	Joshua 10—Mark	11	Joshua 23—2 Cor.	8
St. Barnabas.	Ecclus. 10—Acts	14	Ecclus. 12—Acts	15
Trinity Term ends.	Job 16—Mark	12	Job 17, 18—2 Cor.	9
Mark rises 1 11 morn.	... 19— ...	13	... 20— ...	10
Venus rises 2 7 morn.	... 21— ...	14	... 22— ...	11
	... 23— ...	15	... 24, 25— ...	12
	26, 27— ...	16	... 28— ...	13

LAST QUARTER, 13th, 10 h. 24 m. after.—SUN rises at 3 h. 41 m., and sets at 8 h. 15 m.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

In the past week another celebrated name has been added to the year's obituary, and those who have taken pleasure in the writings of Lady Blessington must lose for awhile that agreeable remembrance in an event which only the unthinking or the heartless can contemplate without distress. That pen which has charmed us so often drops from the hand which guided it; and the intelligence and talent which gave animation have fled from us for ever.

In another column of this week's LADY'S NEWSPAPER will be found the brief particulars of her sudden death. In the full possession of her faculties, in the vigour of health and spirits, and commencing in a new scene that career of social good humour which distinguished her at home; admired by all who congregated round her hospitable board, and looking to the future with a heart swelling with all the deliciousness of hope, she died in a few hours into the grave, and fame and friendship—and the future of this life—shrink and wither into

To those relatives whom she has left behind her, the countess has bequeathed the memory of many acts of a good and excellent nature. With one hand they may point to them, and with the other to the many clever volumes she has written, and say that this is more than every testatrix leaves to her posterity. Indeed, that we conceive there is any particular merit in book-writing which entitles the novelist or the poet, merely as such, to a deeper tribute of regret than is due to those unselfish and indefatigable spirits who have borne their toil cheerfully, and trudged through this valley of tears without one murmur of fear to gild their steps. The influence of precept is not the greatest that we know; and yet it would be idle to deny that genius is given for the instruction of the world, and that the pupil is not greater than his master.

What rank the Countess of Blessington will hold upon the catalogue of those who have mingled instruction with amusement, it is not our business here to determine. We desire simply to record her death, and, while doing so, to remember that the finer feelings of humanity were not strangers to her heart; that she could sympathize with distress; that she could "coin her brains" for its relief; and that in the courtesies of life she was remarkable for an amiability which had a charm for all who listened to her conversation or beheld the glow of good humour on her face. In the days of his nonentity the President of the French Republic was her oft-welcomed guest; and, perhaps, amongst the reasons which induced her voluntary exile may be ranked the wish to see in his great position the man whose spirits she cheered at her board, when he was humble and unknown. A few days before her death she expressed to Louis Napoleon with how much hope she looked forward to the time she was to spend in Paris. But the sand of her glass was nigh run out, and in a week more her career was at an end.

And this is the history of all the world. Death in the midst of life, in the hour of our highest hopes, of our most eager anticipations; and all that was valuable and priceless before cannot prolong that history for an hour—not for a moment!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, in reply to a question from Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the correspondence between the committee of Privy Council and the committee of the National Society, on the subject of the conditions and regulations under which grants could be made for purposes of education, was progressing in a satisfactory manner.—Lord Portman moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill. Read a second time.—During the recess the gallery assigned to the reporters has been removed, and a temporary gallery erected in its place. It is brought forward six feet, and lowered three feet.

On Tuesday, Lord Brougham moved the committal of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill. The noble and learned lord gave the history and outline of the bill, and described the various amendments that had been made in it, in accordance with the suggestions of the most eminent commercial authorities, and to suit the advice of the Lord Chancellor and other legal functionaries. The noble and learned lord, in the course of his remarks, stated the startling fact that not less than £50,000,000 per annum were lost in this country by bankruptcies and insolvencies.—To a question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the hopes of the termination of the hostility between Denmark and Prussia were increased by the dissolution of the Frankfort Assembly.

On Thursday, Earl Nelson presented several petitions in favour of the Bill for the Protection of Women. Petitions to the same effect were also presented by the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the bill then passed through committee, after some remarks from Lord Campbell and the Bishop of Oxford, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was, after a division, read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by ensuring that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population. The House divided—For the motion, 82; against it, 268: majority against the motion, 184.

On Wednesday, Mr. Moffat moved the second reading of the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill, which was read accordingly, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.—The adjourned debate on further proceedings on the third reading of the Affirmation Bill was resumed. Bill read a third time. The questions that the bill pass, and that it be taken to the Lords, were put and carried.—Mr. Mackinnon moved the second reading of the Smoke Prohibition Bill. The bill was read accordingly.

On Thursday, at four o'clock, there being only thirty-four members present, the House did not sit.

TABLE TALK.

A correspondent in India thus describes the field of Goojerat:—"The battle-field was a level plain, covered with young corn just bursting into ear far as the eye could reach on all sides, with clumps and single shady trees at intervals. The morning was beautiful; not a cloud to obscure the rising sun, with just breeze enough to blow out our colours, give the corn a waving motion, and move the leaves on the trees, many of which were also covered with blossoms. The hum of the bee, the light butterfly as it floated past, and the song of the lark as he sprang from the corn, altogether gave the scene an English appearance. Long, however, may it be ere England witnesses two hostile armies drawn up on her soil! The sight was splendid, and such as man seldom sees. We had 35,000 men under arms, the flower of our Indian army, with a more powerful artillery and cavalry than ever took the field in India before."

Literary and scientific meetings for the past week have comprised the British Architects, Chemical, Royal Institution, Institution of Civil Engineers, Linnean, Antiquaries, Royal, Zoological, Philological, Astronomical, and Horticultural.

Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Hunt and Roskell, late Storr and Mortimer, had the honour of submitting on Saturday last, for the inspection of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Royal Hunt Cup, executed by that firm for Ascot Races.

The state apartments in Windsor Castle will be reopened after Monday next.

Chagres, usually a dull and miserable town, situate in a little sandy bay at the mouth of the river of the same name, has lately assumed the air of extraordinary bustle and animation, from the number of people passing through on their way to the gold regions.

There was no truth in the report that the Count de Montemolin was about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss de Horsey, the only daughter of Spencer de Horsey, Esq.

Mr. Shore was liberated last week. He returned to Totness by an evening train, and preached at Bridgetown on Sunday.

A vessel arrived at one of the wharfs adjoining London-bridge, from Lisbon, with a cargo of oranges, has brought ten baskets of new potatoes, the produce of Portugal, as a portion of her cargo.

Baron Rothschild, of Gunnersbury-house, Acton, had 3940 squares of glass broken with the hailstones which fell about two o'clock on Tuesday last during the violence of the thunderstorm. Two market-gardeners living at Starch-green had more than 1000 panes broken.

Some time since a brig, at present called the Carleton, was put up for public sale at the London Docks, and was purchased by Mr. Scott, a chain-lighterman, residing at Wapping, for the sum of £750. After undergoing considerable repairs at the New Crane-wharf, Wapping, the vessel put to sea under Captain Bacon, who had become part owner. After leaving that port it was found necessary to put in at Hartlepool, where, whilst the vessel was undergoing some repairs at the interior part of the bulk-head, sixteen thousand Spanish dollars were found secreted in a place purposely hollowed out for the reception of the precious deposit. The dollars, as our reporter was informed, are of an old mintage and very pure silver. When or by whom the treasure was deposited it is impossible to guess; but, at all events, Captain Bacon has reason to congratulate himself on the successful result of his first short voyage in the Carleton. The vessel, it is said, was originally engaged in the slave-trade off the coast of Guinea, and the treasure so curiously discovered was probably the ill-gotten gain of some of the heartless wretches engaged in that abominable traffic.

Painters have been busily employed marking the stone-work and other portions of the buildings situate not far from the railway terminus at London-bridge, and known as the grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth for the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, in order that they may be taken down and re-erected in the same form elsewhere.

A poor old woman, named Sally Salter, 77 years old, hung herself last week at Exeter. The deceased resided in a cottage at Clyst St. George, with her grandchildren, and during their absence at school committed the fatal deed.

The Lords of the Treasury having authorized a considerable reduction of the rate upon international letters between this country and France upon reciprocal terms, an alteration in that respect may shortly be expected.

James Mackenzie, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Tugwell, Mackenzie, and Clutterbuck, bankers, of Bath, has liberally given £150 to the Bath United Hospital, and £50 to the General Hospital. The same gentleman has recently presented the cashier and clerks of his firm with sums amounting in the whole to £1120, in acknowledgment of their faithful services.

Letters from Cyprus to the 27th of April report this island to have suffered so considerably from the destructive ravages of locusts, that the greatest misery and distress universally prevail.

Tuesday being the 79th anniversary of the birthday of the King of Hanover, the bells of St. George's Chapel and the Church of St. John rang merry peals at intervals, from an early hour in the morning throughout the day. Royal salutes were fired from the corporation ordnance at noon, and from the battery at Belvedere, near Virginia Water.

Baths and washhouses for the working classes were opened last week with great rejoicings at Macclesfield.

Last week a fine sturgeon was caught in the Medway, at a place called Bream-hole, near Snodland, between Maidstone and Rochester, by Richard Baker and John Orpin. The fish, a fine baited specimen of its species, was brought to the mayor of Rochester, and was by his orders packed in ice and forwarded to her Majesty. It measured six feet eleven inches in length, and two feet nine inches in circumference.

The steamer Garland, Wyles, commander, arrived at the port of Dover on Sunday, from Ostend, brought a package, consigned and addressed to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was immediately forwarded to London by the authorities at that place, for removal to Buckingham Palace.

HANWELL COLLEGE FETE CHAMPETRE.

(*For Illustration see page* 321.)

We were highly gratified on Friday (last week) by a visit to this delightful spot, and had certainly no idea that there was a possibility of so completely turning a school into a large family circle as we witnessed on this occasion.

Most of our readers are probably aware that the village of Hanwell is charmingly situated, about seven miles from the metropolis, and is a station on the Great Western Railway. The first feeling of a stranger on arriving at the station is one of admiration as he surveys the beautiful church. The next feature in the prospect is the Collegiate School, finely situated in its own grounds of fifty acres in extent. On our approach we were most agreeably struck with the exhilarating sounds of music from a band placed upon the lawn, to which a most interesting group of young ladies (sisters and friends of the pupils of the college) were listening, whilst the parents were promenading with their children around.

Another group were surrounding the natural philosophy professor, who was just raising a balloon for their amusement, which went up in the midst of cheers happy schoolboys only know how to give.

We were most cordially welcomed by the principal, who conducted us round the establishment; and, if we had been gratified by the exterior, we were not less so by that which we saw within.

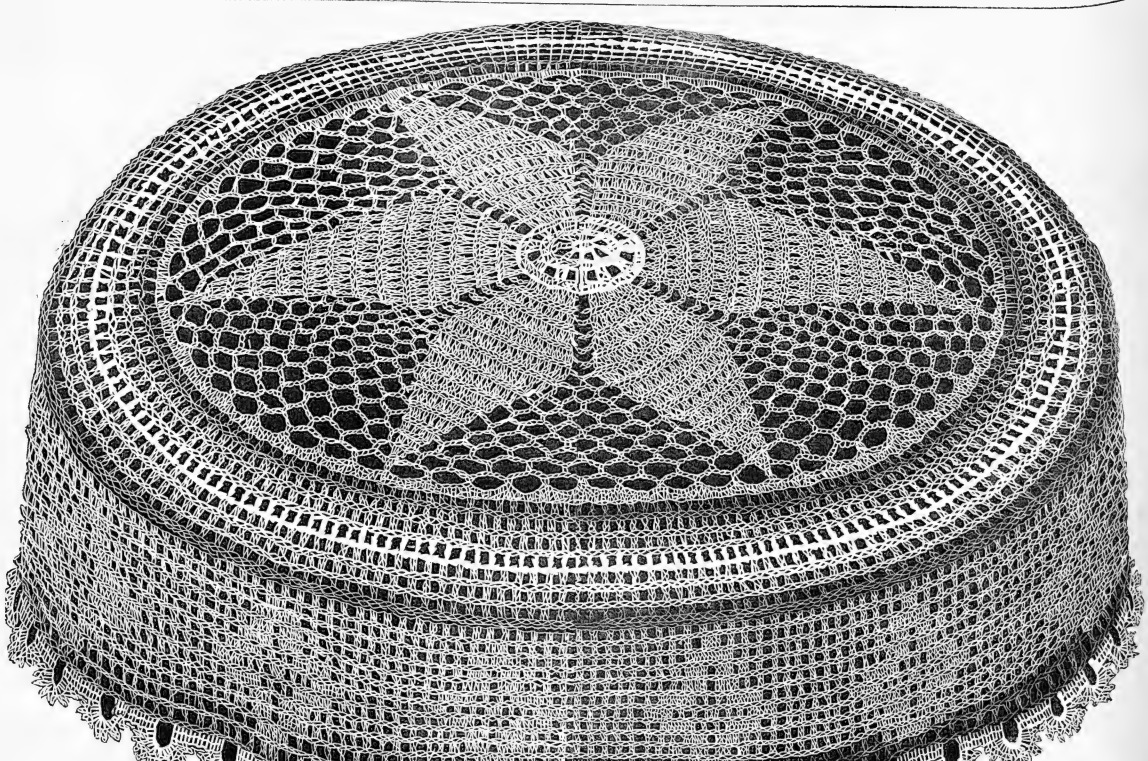
There seemed to be everything united to infuse a sound literary and scientific education. A series of extensive collections in natural history, tending to lead the mind from a study of the works of nature to that of the great intelligence whence all originates; whilst a large assortment of philosophical apparatus enables the students to carry out a knowledge of every branch of experimental science. But we confess we were most of all interested in the exhibition of the pupils' own industry, which surrounded the walls of the school-rooms. Military plans, architectural designs, painting in water colours, proved that this department was under careful superintendence; whilst the beautiful specimens of writing were highly creditable to all parties interested. The piles of books, in which the mathematical and classical exercises were entered, showed us very clearly that, although there was every desire to make the young people happy, *industry* was deemed one of the most efficient means of producing this effect.

The playground, the gymnasium, &c. &c., are all excellently adapted for their purpose; and we were much pleased with the neatness and order of the dormitories, and the domestic arrangements generally.

The festivities were kept up by the younger party in music and dancing until a late hour; and we never remember to have seen a greater number of happy young faces than were assembled on this occasion. It was the sixteenth anniversary of the arrival of the principal at Hanwell; and we can assure him that, whilst we wish him long life, and prosperity and success to his zealous exertions in the cause of the rising generation, the gala day of the glorious 1st of June will long be remembered by us with pleasure. D.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—We are informed that Mr. Judge, acting upon the advice of his friends, contemplates appealing to the Lord Chancellor against the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce on Saturday last. Mr. Judge, by pursuing this course, stays proceedings for twenty-eight days; his object being to obtain an order for an issue to be tried at common law, so that a jury may decide in whom the property in the "Royal Etchings" is vested.

The United States Government are taking steps to prosecute the search after Sir John Franklin's expedition.



COVER FOR A FOOT OTTOMAN.

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

COVER FOR A FOOT OTTOMAN.

Materials—Raworth's crochet thread No. 24; or three shades of rose, one of amber, one of drab, and one of blue crochet thread.

With second shade of rose make a chain of 3 loops, join, and work one round in double crochet.

2nd round.—1 ch, 1 l in every loop of last round.

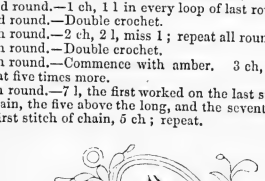
3rd round.—Double crochet.

4th round.—2 ch, 2 l, miss 1; repeat all round.

5th round.—Double crochet.

6th round.—Commence with amber. 3 ch, 5 l; repeat five times more.

7th round.—7 l, the first worked on the last stitch of chain, the five above the long, and the seventh on the first stitch of chain, 5 ch; repeat.

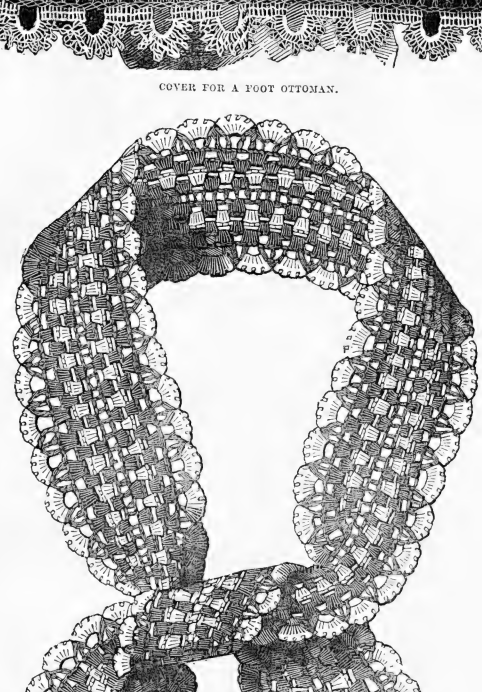


INITIALS.

Work thus for seven more rounds, increasing the number of long stitches in each round by working one on the last and the first stitch of chain, and increase the chain stitches to seven in the three last of these rounds.

15th round.—10 l, the first on the second l of last round, 5 ch, 1 l worked in the fourth ch, 5 ch; repeat.

16th round.—17 l worked as in last round, 5 ch, 1 l worked in the centre stitch of chain, 5 ch, 1 l, 5 ch; repeat; continue decreasing the number of long stitches by beginning on the second of preceding round, and increasing the number of chains by making 7 ch, 1 l worked in the centre of the chain stitches next the long stitches. Work thus till decreased to one long stitch, after which work a round in double crochet. With drab work a round, 1 l, 2 ch, miss 1; then work a round, 1 l, 2 ch, with each shade of rose, commencing with the darkest; work with each shade again to the lightest, and finish with 1 l, 3 ch, with drab. This completes the centre.



NECKTIE.

For the Border.

With blue.—1st round.—Double crochet.

2nd round.—1 l, 2 ch; repeat all round.

3rd round.—4 l, 2 ch, 1 l, eleven times more; repeat from 4 l all round.

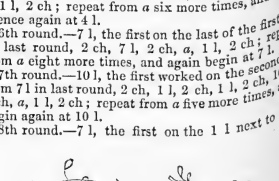
4th round.—10 l worked on the 1 l, 2 ch, the 4 l in 2 ch, 1 l of last round; 2 ch, 1 l, eleven times more; repeat from 10 l all round.

5th round.—4 l worked on the third 1 l from the 10 l of last round, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* six more times, and commence again at 4 l.

6th round.—7 l, the first on the last of the first 4 l of last round, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* eight more times, and again begin at 7 l.

7th round.—10 l, the first worked on the second l from 7 l in last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 10 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* five more times, and begin again at 10 l.

8th round.—7 l, the first on the 1 l next to the



INITIALS.

10 l of last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* three more times, and again commence at 7 l.

9th round.—10 l, the first on the fourth long of last round, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 1 l, 2 ch, 10 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* four more times, and commence again at 10 l.

10th round.—7 l, the first on the seventh l of last round, 2 ch, 7 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* three more times, and commence again at 7 l.

11th round.—4 l, the first on the last 1 long of last round, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, 4 l, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* six more times, and commence again at 4 l.

12th round.—10 l, the first on the first of the second 4 l of last round, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat ten more times from *a*, and commence again at 4 l.

13th round.—4 l worked in the centre stitches of the 10 l of last round, 2 ch, *a*, 1 l, 2 ch; repeat from *a* ten more times, and commence again at 4 l.

14th round.—Double crochet.
15th round (with amber).—7 plain, 9 chain, miss 5; repeat.
16th round.—7 plain above the 7 plain of last round, 3 ch, 1 l in each of the 9 ch of last round; repeat.

A very handsome cushion may be worked from the above directions, substituting wools for thread, and omitting the two last rounds.

LADY'S NECKTIE.

Materials—French blue and cerise purse twist.

Make a chain of 303 stitches. In the fourth stitch from the end make a treble stitch, and work down the chain in single open crochet. Make 3 chain stitches at the end to correspond with the other.



INITIALS.

1st round.—Open vandyked crochet worked between every second treble stitch, making six treble together at either end. Work three more rounds in open vandyke, arranging the colours according to taste. One round, single open. Last round, 8 treble stitches between the two first treble, in last round, 1 single over the third; repeat, working the 8 treble stitches between every third and fourth treble stitch in last round.

NETTING.

ROSETTE FOR PONY.

Take a match, break off the end, break the remainder in two, and round each piece wind a bit of leto; tie together the ends of the leto, and the beginning of a skein of German wool; take a flat wood or ivory mesh, about half an inch broad, hold it in your left hand, place your leto on the mesh, so that the part where the leto is tied should lie on the upper edge of the mesh. The two little balls falling on each side of it, hold them down with the left hand, and with the right put the wool round the mesh; then take the leto which is behind, bring it in front on the top of the mesh, pass the leto which was in front at the back, crossing it over the first; put the wool round the mesh, and repeat the same operation till your mesh is nearly full; take off almost all the loops, leaving some on the mesh, and continue till you have about a yard in length; then fasten off the leto by twisting the ends together, and proceed as follows:—With a piece of leto take up the six first loops, twist the loops, cut the ends off; take the next six loops, do the same, and so on to the end. When you have tied all the loops, cut a round of buckram or oil-cloth, and sew the work on it, round and round; begin with the outside, until it comes close to the centre. This kind of work is for many uses. Small sashlias are made of it to decorate thick green fringes. It looks extremely rich, and makes a pretty watch-hook if made up as for a rosette for pony, but less full in the centre, and with a row of green round the edge.

NET FOR PONY.

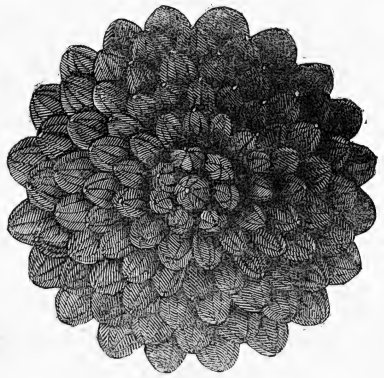
Materials—Fine twine; coarse purse twist or knitting cotton No. 6; coloured wool; two large netting-needles; and a common wood penholder for a mesh.

Make a foundation of 31 stitches; net eight rows, increasing 1



INITIALS.

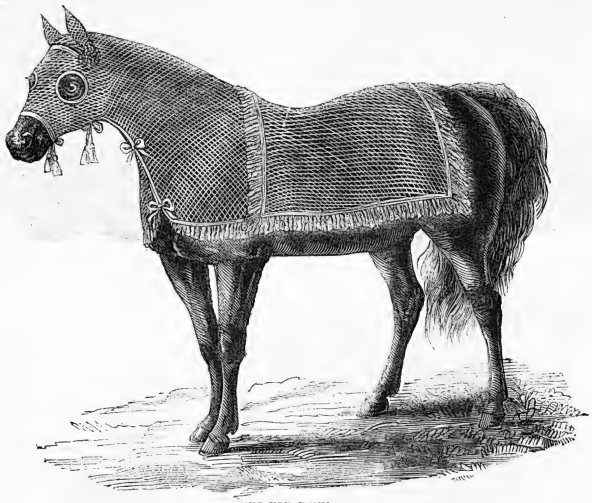
stitch at the end of each row. Having 39 stitches, leave 13 at each end for the cheeks, and work thus the 13 in the middle; next to the end of the 13; turn back, net the same stitches, taking the two last as one; turn back, work the row, take the



ROSETTE FOR PONY.

two last loops as one; turn back, net the row, take the two last loops as one; turn back, net the row, take the two last loops as one. You have thus decreased twice on each side, reducing your original 13 stitches to 9. Work three rows without increase or decrease; in the two following rows you make a stitch at the end of each row; after the fourth row break off your cotton.

Begin at the commencement of the work; net 11 stitches, leaving 2 for the eye; turn back, net to the beginning of the row; net three more rows, decreasing 1 stitch at the end of the



NET FOR PONY.

first and third; net five more rows without increase or decrease, and four more rows, increasing 1 stitch at the end of the first and third; net a fifth row, the end of which comes under the increases in the preceding rows; then take a bit of cotton, make a loop with it, fasten this loop on your knee, net 2 stitches in it, take up the middle piece and net it; then take another needle and work the second cheek exactly like the first; break off the cotton of the second needle, and, having made a loop and fastened it on your knee as before, net in it 2 stitches with the first needle, and continue the row along the second cheek. Your three pieces being thus joined in one, work four plain rows. In the middle of the fifth make 1 stitch, net 1, turn back, net 1; increase 1 stitch in each of the two following loops; turn back, net 2, increase 1 in the third, net 2, increasing in the last; this is the beginning of a piece in the shape of a diamond, each row being increased in the middle and at the end. When you have 21 stitches, ten on each side of the increase in the middle, net 2 loops; take a rug-needle, thread it with coloured wool or cotton; fasten the wool in the third loop of the row; work with it in 5 stitches, so as to produce 4 whole coloured loops; with your netting-needle, work in each of these coloured loops



NAME.

3 stitches, and continue to net the row (increasing as before in the middle). Within 7 stitches from the end, take your rug-needle and coloured wool; work in 5 loops with it, to produce 4 whole coloured loops; break off the wool, take up your netting-needle, work 3 stitches in each of the coloured loops, and finish the row; then work four whole rows, increasing 1 stitch in the middle as before, but decreasing on each side the first and the last of the 12 stitches made in the coloured loops; continue thus till the decreases meet, after which cease to decrease, but continue to increase in the middle till you have thirty-nine rows in the diamond, counting from the first stitch; baste each side of the diamond to the corresponding part of the head, and, when you have brought the ends to meet exactly, work in the loop of the side of the headpiece first, on the one side, up to the increases of the beginning; then turn back, work the row, and pick the stitches along the other side of the headpiece up to the increases; work this row backwards and forwards, increasing now not in the middle, but at the end, till you have altogether 84 stitches; then net twelve more rows without increase or decrease, and twelve more, taking the two last loops as one; break off the cotton.

Net the ears as follows:—Cut off the coloured stitches, and work round the opening, decreasing in every other round 1 stitch on each side of the opening, keeping the back of the ear larger to the last; when about six stitches remain, gather them and fasten off.

This completes the fore part of the clothing; the second is a square piece, rather broader than the broadest part of the first—say 100 stitches in width, and 80 rows in length.

To make up the pony-clothing, after getting it washed and starched, if it has been made of white cotton, net or knit a fringe all round; gather the stitches round the openings for the eyes, to bring them to a regular shape, and sew round them a piece of gimp of a moderate width, and a band of the same gimp on the forehead, from the outside of one ear to the outside of the other; then sew on each five strings, each terminated by a tassel—two to fasten round the mouth, two under the head, and the other on the front of the neck.



NAME.

EMBROIDERY.

CORNERS AND INITIALS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.

Material—French working cotton No. 120.

Work in satin stitch or in tambour stitch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. B.—For 30, use 14; for 60, 30; for 64, 32; and for 80, 40 of the first named.

AUGUSTA.—At the request of various correspondents, repeated inquiries have been made of a similar nature, though without any very favourable results. The bazaars or the Berlin repositories are the most likely medium.

KATE.—Cut the wool into lengths, and use those lengths as directed.

JUAGGRENE.—In an early number.

E.—Attention shall be given to the request.

ELIZA will find the information she requires in No. 122 of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

294, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—PARIS.—SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—The English residents in Paris were much shocked on Monday afternoon by the sudden death of the Countess of Blessington. Her ladyship dined the previous day with the Duchesse de Grammont, and returned home late in the evening in her usual health and spirits. In the course of the morning she felt unwell, and her medical adviser, Dr. Simon, was sent for. After a short consultation the doctor announced that his patient was dying of apoplexy, and his prediction was unhappily verified but too rapidly. Only a few days before she got into her new house in the Rue de Cercle, where her delightful *réunions* were eagerly looked for as an oasis in the republican desert of France at the present time. It was but last week that the countess was dining at the Elysée, and remarked to Prince Louis Napoleon with how much pleasure she looked forward to her residence in Paris.

AUSTRIA.—BUDA.—It appears that all further doubt respecting the taking of Buda is now set at rest. A supplement of the *Vienna Gazette* of the 27th ult. announces that the Magyars have taken Buda by assault. General Georgey remained at Buda, at the head of 30,000 Magyars. The Austrian Government has forwarded a peremptory demand to the Government at Turin to abandon Genoa to the Austrian troops, and to insist upon the immediate occupation of all the Sardinian fortresses on the French frontier by Austrian garrisons. The French Cabinet is indignant at this demand, and will assist the Sardinian Government in resisting it to the utmost of their power. A fierce battle has been fought at Trenczin, between the Austrians and Hungarians. Both claim the victory, and both have left numbers of dead upon the field.

DENMARK.—Denmark is at this moment in a fresh dilemma. The King has refused to sign the new liberal fundamental laws before the termination of the war. The disturbance which this delay on the part of the King will probably occasion can scarcely be calculated.

BAVARIA.—The country of Landshut is in open insurrection against the Provisional Government, and is determined to remain firm to the King's cause.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Advices have been sent to General Prittwitz to suspend hostilities.

ROME.—By a decree of this 26th ult., the Triumvirs of Rome have confiscated all the possessions of the King of Naples lying within the Roman territory. They are to be sold, and the produce applied to indemnify the persons who have suffered from the Neapolitan invasion. The division of General Roselli, about 5000 strong, returned from Velletri on the 26th.

THE BRAZILS.—By the Express packet, from Brazils, we learn that peace and good order reigned throughout the whole empire.

UNITED STATES.—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS.—The British and North American royal mail steam-ship Hibernia, Captain Lang, arrived in the Mersey on Monday evening. The advices from New Orleans state that that city was threatened with almost entire destruction by the overflowing of the river. By the last account, the water had burst the levee; a large portion of the city was submerged, and the inhabitants were, *en masse*, quitting the neighbourhood.—The fine steamer Empire had met with a serious accident on the Hudson river, some eighty miles above the city of New York. In a collision on the 17th ult. she went down. Twenty lives were unfortunately lost.—The city of Saint Louis has met with almost as disastrous a calamity as that of New Orleans, though from an opposite element. On the 18th ult. a conflagration broke out, which raged so intensely that, in a short time, 418 houses and 25 steam-boats were consumed, and property to the amount of six millions of dollars destroyed.—CANADA was quiet.

INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Intelligence has arrived, by extraordinary express from Bombay, to the 1st of May. The news from the Punjaub—till recently so important and exciting—has begun to grow scanty and of diminished interest. The arrangements for administering the affairs of the country, though not yet officially announced, are in active progress. There is, it is understood, to be no addition to the regiments of the line of the Bengal army.

ESCAPE OF HER HIGHNESS RANEE CHUNDA, MOTHER OF DHULEEP SINGH.—Her Highness the Rance Chunda Koonwur, of Lahore, escaped from her guards, and the fortress of Chunar, during the night of Wednesday, the 8th of May. No particulars of her escape have transpired, but the native report is, that she bribed two of the sepoys of her guard, who aided her and escaped with her, it is believed, towards the hills of Mirzapore or Rewah.

METROPOLITAN.

MANSION-HOUSE. — The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards for a grand banquet in the Egyptian-hall on Wednesday, the 27th inst., to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and a distinguished circle of the nobility.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Wednesday a court was held for the despatch of business, wherein the liberty allowed to Chartists in Newgate was considered.

GRAND CALEDONIAN BALL. — The ladies patronesses have completed their arrangements. Her Grace the Duchess of Roxburghe has undertaken the Highland quadrille, the ladies in which will be elegantly dressed in the belted plaid and snood; the gentlemen wear the "garb of old Gael." The patronesses' quadrille, under the superintendence of several distinguished ladies, will be unusually attractive. Lady Anne Mackenzie, with her true Highland spirit, as usual, has arranged a set of Highland reels; and we need not remark that this feature of the ball never fails to create great interest.

TRINITY-HOUSE CORPORATION.—Monday being Trinity Monday, agreeable to annual custom the brethren of the Trinity-house went in procession from Tower-hill to their hospital at Deptford, for the double purpose of electing the master, deputy-master, wardens, elder brethren, and officers for the year ensuing, and inspecting their asylum for decayed sea-commanders and their widows. At eleven o'clock the procession set out from the Trinity-house, Tower-hill, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the master, being attired in the Windsor uniform, wearing the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, preceded by the banner-bearers, and escorted by the brethren. His grace went on foot from the Trinity-house to the Tower-wharf, where the procession embarked on board the corporation barges. Most of the vessels in the river hoisted their colours in honour of the corporation, and salutes were fired from different parts on shore as the procession moved along. The Trinity yacht was moored off Deptford, completely hung with the colours of all nations, presenting most beautiful appearance. On landing, the procession was re- ed, and proceeded to the hall of the hospital, which was strew.. with rushes. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the elder brethren having taken their position on the "dais," proclamation was made for the election, which resulted in the return of all the old officers. The loving-cup having been passed, the public were admitted below the balustrade, and the usual scramble for biscuits took place, his grace casting the first one. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren attended divine worship at Deptford Old Church, his grace returning to town in his carriage, and the rest of the procession by water, relanding at Tower-hill at four o'clock.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S SHOW OF AMERICAN PLANTS.—The fame of this beautiful collection receives constant accession, and the exhibition has, as seen by the subjoined list of distinguished names, attracted great numbers of the fashionable world. On Saturday last, the day appointed for the second public exposition, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the younger members of the Royal Family, and attended by Colonels Bouverie and Phipps, the equerries in waiting, arrived at an early hour on a visit of inspection. The illustrious party were received at the principal entrance by the Duke of Norfolk, president of the society, and conducted by the gardens and magnificent glass-house to the spacious tents under which the managers of the institution had assembled a collection of flowers and prepared a scene for beauty never before paralleled. "A fairy land!" was every moment the exclamation of the company entering this enchanting spot, and right well is the epithet deserved. Everything was propitious to the society; the grounds were in excellent order, the conservatory replete with the choicest flowers, the music of the military bands excellent, and the weather all that could be desired. As we anticipated, the plants of the exhibition were o this occasion in their best condition. During the week which h elapsed since the last meeting the flowers have opened into full expansion, and the floricultural skill of the eminent nurserymen who have contributed their collections has become most apparent.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—In addition to the various attractions of the delightful gardens of this society, in the Regent's-park, a novelty was introduced on Wednesday by the opening of the reptile-house, which has been in course of preparation for some months. In this house the reptiles are shown in cases (protected from the public by plate glass), in which are placed branches of trees, round which the various serpents, &c., coil and disport themselves in apparant enjoyment of the comparative liberty they are allowed. The gardens are now in beautiful order, and, irrespective of their menagerial attractions, which exceed those of any other institution of the kind in the kingdom—we believe we might state in the world—are well worthy of a visit. To-day the military band commences its performances for the season, and will continue them on every Saturday during the next two or three months.

LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION. — The annual general meeting has been held at the offices, Pall-mall, the Lord Bishop of London, president, in the chair, who was supported by Lord Radstock and a numerous attendance of clergymen. The Rev. R. Burgess read the tenth annual report, which was, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. It stated that thirty-seven young persons, twenty-one boys and sixteen girls, had been carried through their probationary period in order to qualify them for situations as pupil teachers. The number of schools now in connection with the board is 552.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual general meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at the central schoolrooms of the society, Westminster, and was presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the members and supporters of this institution, of which Prince Albert is president, was held in the board-room of the college, Oxford-street—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The Duke of Northumberland has made a donation of £100 to this institution, towards the expenses of erecting a lecture theatre.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this institution has been held at the London Tavern, Mr. F. H. Goldsmid, president of the society, in the chair, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—We are glad to hear that, at the festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, the Lord Chief Baron has consented to preside. This benevolent institution has an especial claim on all the higher members of the profession, and we hope many of them will be present and aid the funds.

THE ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION. — The annual examination of the wards of the Adult Orphan Institution took place on Saturday last, at the establishment in the Regent's-park, and was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who were received by the Marchioness Cornwallis, the Earl Manvers, and other members of the committee, and also many distinguished visitors. The Lord Bishop of London, who kindly conducted the examination, was pleased to express himself highly satisfied therewith; after which prizes were presented to the wards according to their merit.

ASYLUM FOR AGED GOVERNESSES: A BRANCH OF THE GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The *fancy sale* for the Building and Endowment Fund, commenced in June last at Chelsea Hospital, will be resumed and completed at the asylum, on the opening, by H R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in person, June 12 and 13, 1849. There is something inexpressibly sweet in the idea of providing a haven for the storm-beaten mariner—a shelter for the weather-tried traveller—a place of rest for the wearied wayfarer. The committee have been repeatedly urged by some of their best and kindest friends to carry out the plan of a permanent home for aged governesses; but they waited for the manifestation of a similar feeling on the part of the public, in the form of donations for this especial purpose, and they have not waited in vain. Many liberal donors have come forward; and, with the assistance of a highly-patronized fancy sale at Chelsea Hospital, a sufficient sum has been accumulated to commence the asylum with apartments for ten inmates; four of whom were elected during the past year, and four will be elected in the present year. A most kind friend is raising £1000 towards the endowment, by a silver subscription; and has more than half achieved her self-imposed task. [We have much pleasure in recording the above, having been the first to *illustrate* the edifice, and bring its merits under public notice.]

THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The annual report furnished to the Secretary of the Home Department by the physicians and surgeons to this establishment states that "during the past year 174,991 charges of lymph have been distributed, and 11,790 children have been vaccinated by the surgeons appointed in the London districts. The board have likewise received returns of 88,482 cases vaccinated with lymph sent from the office of the National Vaccine Establishment. The board have furnished large supplies of lymph for the use of the army and navy.

THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.—The subscribers to this excellent institution will be pleased to hear that arrangements have at length been made to lay the foundation-stone on Monday, the 11th inst. An eligible piece of land has been purchased, at an outlay of £612, at Wood-green, near Tottenham, and it is expected that the total cost of the erection will not exceed £1800. Viscount Mahon, M.P., has consented to lay the first stone, and the ceremony will take place at two o'clock.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. — During the past week were registered—births, 1354; deaths, 895; within the limits of the London district.

PROVINCIAL.

THE ETON REGATTA.—The 4th of June, the anniversary of the birthday of the late King George III., by a time-honoured custom originating with that monarch, is always celebrated as a festival by the scholars of Eton College, who on that day make an aquatic pilgrimage to Surley-hall, about two miles and a half above Windsor-bridge. On Monday, when the crews mustered, at half-past six o'clock, the banks of the river on both shores were thronged with many thousands of spectators. At a few minutes before seven o'clock the loyal shouts of the spectators assembled on the bridge proclaimed the approach of the royal party from the castle, and in the course of a very few minutes her Majesty entered the brocas in an open landau, drawn by four white ponies, and preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Viscountess Canning. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, and other noblemen of the household, followed in a second phaeton, and in a third we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son, Prince George, and attended by Baron Knesebeck and another gentleman. The royal party, on entering the brocas, were most enthusiastically received. The carriages having drawn up in line, within an enclosure railed off by hurdles, her Majesty and the Prince were afforded an opportunity of viewing the various cutters, with their respective crews, all of whom were attired in gay aquatic uniforms, the oarsmen or the three leading boats wearing cocked hats and epaulets, and having all the appearance of juvenile admirals. The Prince of Wales manifested the greatest possible interest in the boats as they glided up and down the river preparatory to the "start," and at seven o'clock the procession started for Surley-hall, preceded by the band of the Foot Guards in an eight-oared cutter. The following is a list of the boats in their respective order of precedence, with the names of the crew of each:—Upper boats: Britannia—Jervis, captain of lower-boats; Marshall, Palmer, Ryan, Swann, Praed, Vane, Macan, Earl of Granard (steerer). Dreadnought—Garry, captain; Moore, Leigh, Lane, Thompson, Lord Ennismore, Montgomery, Johnstone, Neville (steerer). Thetis—Beresford, captain; Pigot, Blundell, mi.; Cust, Nind, Coleridge, Cayley, Bathurst, Blane (steerer). Prince of Wales—Crosse, captain; Martyn, Blundell, mi.; Lysley, King, Fiennes, Pemberton, Gore, Booth, Wesley (steerer). Lower boats: Britannia—Jervis, captain of lower-boats; 10 oar—Blundell, ma., captain of the boats; Hoskins, Blackett-son (steerer). Victory—Buller, ma., second captain; Robertson, Wyss, West, Coltman, Davies, Peyton, Ethelston, Gosling, Barrington (steerer). Prince of Wales—Crosse, captain; Martyn, Blane, mi.; Lysley, King, Fiennes, Pemberton, Gore, Booth, Wesley (steerer). Lower boats: Britannia—Jervis, captain of lower-boats; Marshall, Palmer, Ryan, Swann, Praed, Vane, Macan, Earl of Granard (steerer). Dreadnought—Garry, captain; Moore, Leigh, Lane, Thompson, Lord Ennismore, Montgomery, Pigot, Johnstone, Neville (steerer). Thetis—Beresford, captain; Pigot, Blundell, mi.; Cust, Nind, Coleridge, Cayley, Bathurst, Blane (steerer). Prince of Wales—Crosse, captain; Martyn, Blundell, mi.; Lysley, King, Fiennes, Pemberton, Gore, Booth, Wesley (steerer). St. George—Meade King, captain; Farquharson, Arkwright, Ellis, Lindsay, Sparke, Ford, Warre, Beaumont (steerer). On arriving at Surley the various crews landed on the opposite shore, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner* provided by her Majesty's confectioner. At nine o'clock the boats returned to Windsor, and were received by the cheers of many thousand spectators assembled on the wharfs and shores of the river. A grand display of fireworks from the Little Eyot terminated the festivities of the evening. The royal party left the brocas soon after the boats started for Surley.

REVIEW OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS IN WINDSOR-PARK.—The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, reviewed that fine regiment in Windsor-park on Monday, in the presence of a very numerous staff of officers and many other personages of distinction. The regiment, to the number of 260 men (twenty troopers having been draughted off to form an escort to the Queen on her progress from Slough to Windsor Castle), took up their station on the sward at half-past two o'clock, shortly after which the Marquis of Londonderry arrived, in company with the marchioness and her beautiful daughter, the Lady Adelaide Vane. The noble marquis was attired in his full uniform, and rode a magnificent charger. Lady Londonderry came on to the ground in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and preceded by outriders. Among the other leading personages were the Marquis of Stafford, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Viscount and Viscountess Nevill, Lord Adolphus Vane, Lord John Manners, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone and the Misses Johnstone, Captain Blane, Sir William Fraser, and many others. The troops having formed into line, the four squadrons awaited the arrival of Lord Londonderry, on whose approach the regiment saluted, the band playing the national anthem. The troops then after having been inspected, marched past in slow and quick time, and went through the ordinary movements of parade and practice. After this the field movements were commenced and gone through with admirable precision and effect, the troops charging at full speed and retiring in column with an accuracy which could scarcely have been excelled. Colonel M'Douall had the command of the field, and Captain Vyse acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Londonderry. After the review the officers of the regiment had the honour of entertaining the Marchioness of Londonderry and a circle of about fifty ladies and gentlemen at a superb *déjeuner*, which was served in the Cavalry Barracks at Spittal. In the evening a ball took place in the barracks, which was honoured with the presence of Lady Londonderry and several other distinguished personages.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. — THE INFANT SCHOOLS, ROWLEY REGIS.—The Queen Dowager has forwarded to the Rev. W. Crump £10 towards the fund of the National and Infant Schools of Rowley Regis. On Tuesday last a bazaar, in aid of these schools, was held in a field adjoining the vicarage. Contributions, consisting of every variety of ladies' work, all distinguished by ingenuity, elegance, and taste, were previously forwarded in great extent quite unexpected. Among other kind contributors, Lady Ward honoured the bazaar with the presentation of some valuable work. The proceeds amounted to £111. 13s. 6d.

BRISTOL.—THE MAYORESS'S BALL. — We have great pleasure in giving the following, in an abridged form, from the *Bristol Mirror*:—"The princely hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Haberfield, as mayor and mayoress of Bristol, is proverbial. A renewed proof of their kindness to their fellow-citizens was afforded on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th ult., when the 'Mayoress's Ball,' in anticipation of which many a fair head had been turned, and many a warm heart had palpitated, came off with much *éclat* at the Victoria-rooms, which had been engaged especially for the occasion. More than three hundred were present, and the arrangements, it is needless to say, were in every respect admirable. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in an apartment adjoining, a portion of the great hall having been appropriated to that purpose. It had a most magnificent effect, being lined with

scarlet draperies, admirably relieved by the gold trimmings, the entrance for the servants being screened by a pedestal, figures, and banners. The guests did not finally quit the scene of gaiety until

"' Night's candles were burnt out, and jocund day
Stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.'"

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.—The mortal remains of the late Duke of St. Albans were removed early in the week, for interment in the family mausoleum at Redbourne-hall, Lincolnshire.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One of those occurrences so frequent on the Thames during the summer season, occasioned by the reprehensible custom of letting boats to youths unskilled in their management, has taken place off Nine Elms, arising from a boat in which were four lads getting athwart the mooring chain of a tier of barges. The lads, in their fright, rose simultaneously, which capsized the boat, and they were all immersed. A number of boats being close at hand, three of the party were rescued, but the fourth, a youth aged sixteen, named John Tennant, residing in Westminster, disappeared, and his body was not recovered.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT BY A BLIND MAN TO KILL A WHOLE FAMILY. — On Saturday night (we quote the *Salisbury Herald*), between eleven and twelve o'clock, a young man, named Linham, who resides near Gore Knap-gate, Yeovil, and who is blind and deaf, made a desperate attempt at murder. His father, mother, sister, and brother, had gone to bed, when the prisoner got a trout spear, with four prongs to it, and commenced stabbing the whole of the parties, inflicting such severe wounds in the head, neck, face, and body of his mother, as almost to render her lifeless; and had it not been for a person near hearing them call for assistance, and going to them, he would, in all probability, have killed the whole of them. On being asked why he did it, he would give no reason, only that he wanted to kill his father and brother. Medical aid was immediately procured, and we are sorry to say the mother is still in a very dangerous state. The others are going on favourably. It would seem that the young man is mad. He is at present in custody.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR SHEERNESS.—Last week two stacks of straw were discovered on fire in the farmyard of Borstall-hall, at Minster. Borstall-hall is in the occupation of Mr. J. Farrell. A stack of wheat had been thrashed out on the previous day by a thrashing-machine. Several labourers had been engaged on the farm during some days previous to the fire, but at present the incendiary has not been discovered. There was no other property than the straw destroyed. A strong feeling was shown against the thrashing-machines, and the labourers were very reluctant to save them from the fire. This was, however, effected, much to the discomfiture of a few of the labourers, who were quietly looking on.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, the metropolis was visited with the outbreaks of two dreadful fires, which, in the course of a few minutes, laid in ruins property of considerable value, besides being attended with a loss of life. The first outbreak happened at No. 7, St. James's-place, Hackney-road, in the occupation of Mr. Duncan, a solicitor. The flames, when first perceived, were raging in the first-floor back, used as a bedroom, and in which a child of Mr. Duncan was in bed asleep. The mother of the infant, on going to the apartment, found the whole of the bed furniture in a general blaze; and so fiercely did the fire spread out that neither she nor any one else could enter the room to rescue the unfortunate child.—The second fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Summers, bootmaker, High-street, Hoxton Old Town, and caused also an entire destruction of property.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The answer of the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday to the deputation on behalf of the state convicts avoided anything very positive as to the ultimate destination of the prisoners, but still it leads to the conclusion that their proximate transportation will be carried into effect. There is certainly a very lively sympathy entertained by men of all parties and ranks in behalf of these deluded men, and it is questionable whether it would not have been a wiser course on the part of the Government to accede to the wishes so generally felt that even the mitigated punishment of transportation should be remitted, and an entire amnesty of all their absurdities and extravagance should be substituted. His lordship concluded his speech thus:—"I fully appreciate the motives of humanity which have prompted this appeal; but, in reply to it, I have at present only to assure you that the Government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand."

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Yesterday the Defects in Leases Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Yesterday Sir George Grey said the Government was willing to lay on the table of the House all the information which they might possess with respect to evictions in Ireland. Sir R. Peel said he believed there never was, in any civilized country, an example of such heartless, cruel, and numerous evictions as had recently taken place in Ireland, and he hoped that the House would express its indignation at the alacrity with which landlords in Ireland availed themselves of the law to evict poor creatures in that country, and he trusted some stop would be placed on that system.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The President's speech has made a very favourable impression. It states that, in 1848, there was a decrease in the customs receipts in France of fifty per cent. for the months immediately following on the revolution. This loss, however, disappeared gradually as the Government became more firmly established; and the last months of the year, which were nearly equal to the corresponding period of 1847, gave more than double the amount realized in the month of May. In the present year the increase is more remarkable, and there has been, during the last two months especially, a decided improvement in the commercial condition of France.

ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—Reports have been current in Paris that General Oudinot had made an assault upon Rome, and entered the city after a strong resistance.

ASCOT RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Great Western Handicap of 300 sovs.

Repletion	1
St. Antonio	2

"LONDON GAZETTE."—The Second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday states that the Queen has been pleased to appoint numerous officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in Her Majesty's army, and particulars are also given of the rewards for the Punjaub campaign.

COAL-PIT EXPLOSION. — LOSS OF THIRTY-THREE LIVES.—On Tuesday morning a dreadful explosion took place in the Hepburn coal mine, situated on the Tyne, and about a mile and a half from Jarrow, by which thirty-three human beings were immediately destroyed.

POLICE.—CHILD MURDER.—At Southwark, Mary Ann Hogden, the wife of one of the porters of Guy's Hospital, was charged with the murder of her infant child by drowning it. The unfortunate woman, of whose derangement at the time of committing the offence there appears to be no doubt whatever, was committed for trial.

FOREIGN VEGETABLES.—The supplies of fresh vegetables from various places have, during the past few days, included some importations of asparagus from more than one of the continental states.

THE MARKETS.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Consols closed steadily yesterday at 91¾ to 91¾ for money and account; and 91¾ 91⅞ for the July account. Shares firmer.

MARK-LANE.—Yesterday the supply of English wheat was small, and commanded full prices. Other articles unchanged.

THE LATE MR. MOXHAY.

The history of men who have raised themselves from obscurity to public notice is always interesting and instructive. Edward Moxhay, of the Hall of Commerce, and of Stamford-hill, where he died on the 19th of March, was in that and in other respects one of the many remarkable men in the city of London. The versatility of his abilities and occupations, the wide range of his charity and liberality, and, more than all, his eccentricities, made him more personally known than any other man in the vicinity of Threadneedle-street. His love of nature led to a taste in poetry and the fine arts, and intimacy with some of their votaries. He was one of the earliest, perhaps the first, to notice and encourage William Etty, the Royal Academician, as he was the last comforter, in sickness and distress, of William Hazlitt, who bequeathed to him his portrait in remembrance of his kind and generous attention. And his was the last house in which the elegant and simple Charles Lamb partook of social intercourse. At his expence the moral poems of Neale, with illustrations by George Cruikshank, were published. Behnes, Watson, and other artists were also employed by him. It was he who commenced the subscription for a monument to Flaxman; and contemplated a magnificent one, entirely at his own expense, to Milton. But his final ambition was, after completing a suitable establishment for the commerce of this great metropolis, to build a still more magnificent edifice for the fine arts: and these works were to open the way to others of equal importance. His private charities were characterized by extraordinary judgment as well as the greatest liberality.

The origin and early life of this remarkable man are curious. He was born at Exeter on the 8th of June, 1788. His father, a shoemaker, in humble circumstances, paid little attention to the education of his children, of whom three sons and five daughters lived to middle age. Their mother, however, availed herself of the usual opportunities to have them taught reading and writing. Richard became an excellent professional performer on the organ and piano; Edward, the subject of this memoir, showed considerable literary taste.

On the occurrence of some unnecessary severity on the part of a master, to whom he had been apprenticed, he ran away; and a waggoner, whom he knew, consenting to give him a lift, he ventured to come up to London, where he arrrived with only 6½d. in his pocket; and of that sum he expended 4½d. for bread, cheese, and beer, at a house in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street. He there met an idle shoemaker, but a first-rate workman, who offered to provide him with lodging, and procure him credit from a shopkeeper, and, on certain conditions, teach him to make a shoe. He soon became expert under his tuition, but accompanying his drunken associate to the public-house of an evening, where they played at cards, his future prospects were seriously endangered. On a mind so excitable, amusements and society of this kind were indeed likely to produce fatal consequences; but, on detecting cheats among his companions, he knocked down two of the delinquents, and broke away from the connection entirely. He then became a steady, industrious young man, and, after working for some of the best bootmakers in town, he was engaged about 1810 by Messrs. Walter and Gresham, leather-cutters, of Cannon-street, as their foreman. His zealous attention to his employers' interests, notwithstanding the ascendancy of his temper, secured their entire confidence, and when they dissolved parnership each was anxious to secure his services by very advantageous proposals; but with his usual promptness he had decided upon his future course. He married a most deserving young woman, the daughter of a respectable but not wealthy builder in Norfolk, and went into business as a shoemaker in London-wall. From there he removed to Great Winchester-street, and finally to 55, Threadneedle-street, at that time a miserably inconvenient, dark, and dilapidated house, but exceedingly well situated for business. The result of his perseverance was in a few years a prosperous and very lucrative business. He then took a house at Stamford-hill, and, encouraged by his wife's kind hospitality and good management, sought the acquaintance of men of education, of taste, and of knowledge, and in conversation showed a peculiar talent at drawing forth information and argument; he also took to reading for hours at night various works that were thus recommended to his notice.

At first Mr. Moxhay's taste for the fine arts was of a general character, but he afterwards turned his attention more practically to architecture. At that time, cramped in narrow courts or smothered in dark passages, most of the commerce of our citizens panted for light, air, and space. Having obtained leases of several old houses in Austinfriars, Broad-street, &c., he evinced peculiar discernment and skill in the increased accommodation for offices, especially in respect to light and ventilation. In that he possessed a particular talent, the source of much comfort to his tenants and of large profit to himself. He was consequently employed by several of the most distinguished firms in the City to alter their premises.

About the year 1822 he began to imbibe the notion that, however lucrative a business founded on distant connection and long credit may be, it is much more precarious than one within your grasp. From this and other considerations he foresaw the probability of a crisis, and became anxious to exchange his West Indian transactions for a less remote trade. At length, after the death of Mr. Lemann, finding that his widow was to be deprived of the business, he resolved to convert his shoe-shop into a biscuit-baker's. Many difficulties and prejudices had to be surmounted; they were conquered, and a trade established. This was the period of the subscription for the Spanish exiles.

He next ventured a considerable portion of time and capital on shipping; but he relinquished that hazardous business to attend to his favourite object—the Hall of Commerce—the most admired, but the most unfortunate, of his speculations. He could not give it sufficient attention: and the trouble he encountered in rearing the useful and benevolent institution for the cure of Cutaneous Diseases hastened, no doubt, the decline of the hall. At such a time the death of his son Charles must have had a terrible effect on him; but, too sturdy to acknowledge disappointment, he brooded in silence. He no longer enjoyed his early supper under a tree on his lawn, and seldom took part with his daughters in their musical exercises, but would often wander alone through Epping Forest, and at dusk walk home across the Lea marshes, cradling schemes which, in his condition, were impracticable, and exasperating those symptoms of spasmodic asthma which for many years appeared rather indicative of affectation than of serious disease in so vigorous a frame: in vain did science procure occasional relief; fresh exertion and exposure caused the malady to assume the ascendant, and rendered his energies uncertain and useless. There was, however, one talisman that did not lose its charm—the smile of an infant, or the very word "baby," which he would good-humouredly apply even to adults, mitigated his sufferings and cheered the expression of his countenance. But against this pleasing characteristic, the presentiment of death before the end of his sixty-third year was so strongly impressed on his mind, that he actually, in thought, anticipated that period by two years, dying, according to his reckoning, within two months of the expected term.

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

(*For Illustration see next page.*)

The Unao (Union), a beautiful brig, of about 400 tons, just newly fitted up at Rio Janeiro, and laden with a rich cargo for the purchase of slaves, was captured by one of the boats of her Majesty's steam-vessel Hydra, Commander Grey Skipwith, on the 2nd of March last. This beautiful craft, in the completion of which no expense has been spared, was towed out of the upper harbour at Rio by a small steam-tug on Friday morning, March 2; but, as her Majesty's ship Amazon happened at the time to be getting under way, the brig, whose rakish build and suspicious appearance betrayed her real destination, dropped her anchor not far from the Hydra, then lying at anchor in the outer harbour. The morning being quite calm, the Hydra's boats were sent to tow the Amazon out, and returned about noon, the Amazon having fallen in with the sea-breeze, and intending to lie to in the night to look out for the slaver. In the course of the same afternoon the brig got under way, and about five p.m. had got about five miles out, and, the sea-breeze having died away, she was again taken in tow by the small steam-tug. The night promised to be perfectly calm, and, as there seemed to be a very fine chance of overtaking the brig, the Hydra's cutter was ordered to be in readiness, and shortly after sunset left the steamer, manned by a picked crew of seventeen men, under the command of Mr. Graham, late of her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, then acting mate of the Hydra, and Mr. Phillips, midshipman, and provided with a good supply of ammunition and clothes in case of accidents. The success of the undertaking, or, rather, the chance of overtaking the brig, seemed, nevertheless, somewhat questionable; and a smile of doubt might have been observed lurking in the countenances of some of the men as the cutter left the ship's side. However, the night proved perfectly calm and clear. The cutter made all sail to catch the light breeze that was still sufficient to fill her canvas, and, making play with her oars as well, in two hours and a half or three hours after leaving the Hydra she reached the brig, still in tow of the steamer. She was hailed several times from the brig, but, without answering, pulled straight alongside, when a volley was fired into her, which was returned by our fellows, who leaped on board immediately over the quarter. The crew of the brig all running forward on the forecastle, our men fired another volley into them, wounding one or two, upon which the whole crew, thirty-nine in number, surrendered and begged for their lives. Most providentially none of our men were touched, and they immediately huddled the whole crew off in the boats belonging to the brig, with the exception of the skipper, who was detained on board. The steam-tug attempted to tow the brig back into harbour, but Mr. Graham fired to her and obliged her to make off, leaving him, after this short but most gallant and brilliant affair, in full possession of the richest prize ever taken out of Rio. The brig was found to be perfectly fitted and armed for the slave-trade. She is a beautiful vessel—a perfect yacht in appearance, sails well, quite new, and found in everything, and, with the rich cargo, is supposed to be worth £30,000. The cutter having been kept all night by Mr. Graham, in case any attempt were made to recapture the brig, returned the next day to bring tidings of her success; and the Hydra, having got her steam up, at once proceeded, as the calm still continued, to tow the prize out to sea, and, having manned her with a prize crew, sent her away in charge of Mr. Graham, and returned to her moorings. The report in the meantime had got about that the Amazon's boats had captured the brig, and that the Hydra had gone out to speak the Amazon, and tow the prize out to sea. In consequence of this report a steam-slaver, that was ready to go out and make an attempt to rescue the prize, did not venture out for fear of falling in with the Amazon outside the harbour. Meanwhile the Hydra was lying on the watch in harbour, with her fires banked up, ready to slip her cable and be off after this steam-slaver at a moment's notice. This steam-slaver has already made three successful trips, and landed each time, it is said, 1100 slaves; and the merchandise with which the Unao was laden was destined to purchase another cargo for this very steamer. The latter—supposed to be the same that beat off and sank one of the boats of her Majesty's ship Alarm on the African coast—is a long low craft, with seventy-horse-power engines, manned by a determined crew, and was expected to show fight. Her capture, which has probably been already effected, would prove very important, and would, no doubt, be a severe blow to the slave-trade on the Brazilian coast, where, in the absence of our cruisers, the slavers have of late grown very daring.

THE FOX CLUB.—On Saturday last, several noble members of the Fox Club dined at Brooks's, being the last dinner of the season.

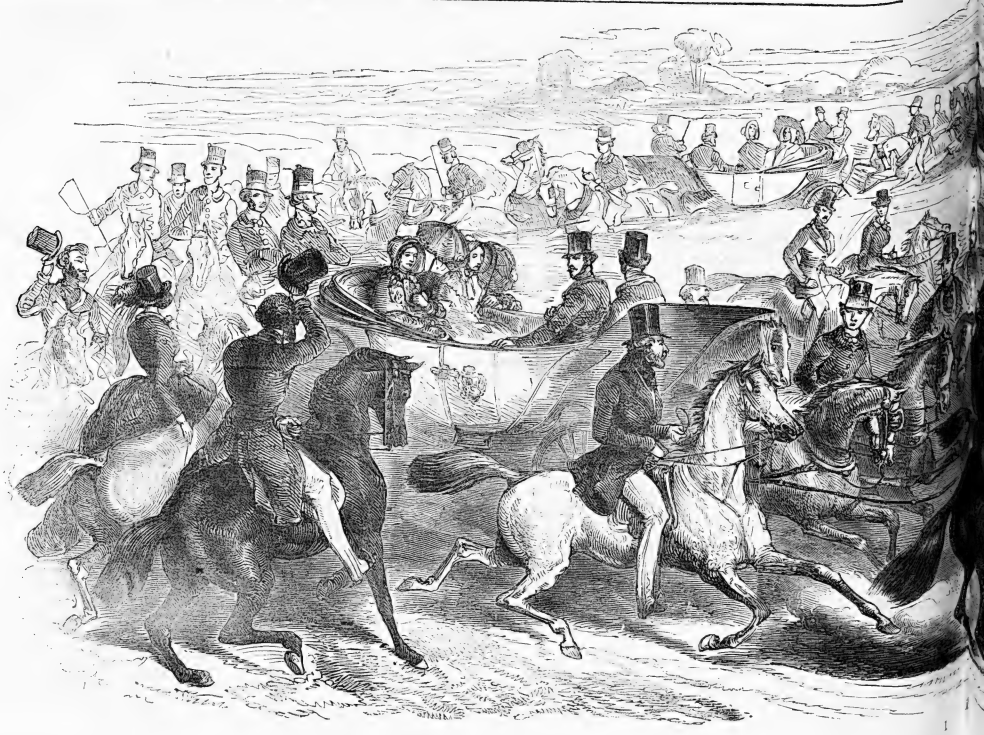
THAMES REGATTA.—The days originally fixed by the committee of management, the 26th and 27th of June, will be adhered to.

WORSHIP-STREET. — On Tuesday two foreigners, in Oriental costume, accompanied by apparently a French gentleman, who interpreted for them, and was stated to be secretary to the renowned Abd-el-Kader, attended at the court, and were accommodated with seats in the reporters' box during the proceedings.

"A Digest of several Reports on Sanitary Reforms" has just been published by Mr. Renshaw.

"Attend to the Neglected, and Remember the Forgotten," is the title of a very forcible appeal for the ragged schools, by Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Esq. (now in its second edition), and published by Haselden, 21, Wigmore-street; Aylott and Jones, 8, Paternoster-row; and at the office of the Ragged School Union, 15, Exeter-hall.

THE LATE OUTRAGE NEAR BANBURY. — Mrs. Layton died last week, after three weeks' suffering.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

TUESDAY.

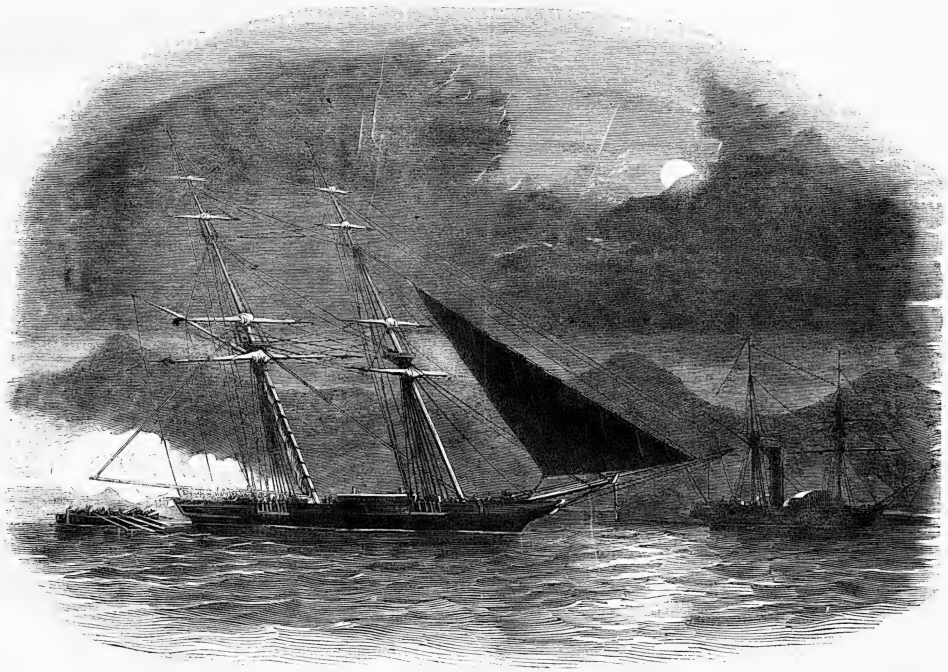
This most fashionable and deservedly-popular meeting commenced on Tuesday last, the 5th instant, with attractions of the highest interest. The expectation of seeing the Queen herself (enhanced by a late occurrence), the running for the Queen's Plate, for the Triennial and Ascot Stakes, and five other important events, drew together a splendid and unusually large assemblage for the first day. As the journals devoted to sporting subjects give such ample accounts of the minutiæ of this meeting,—such as the various modes of getting to the course, the variations in the betting, the description of the horses, the probable jockeys who would ride them, the prophecies of who should win each race, and the hundred foreshadowings of "coming events" (now become certainties, or, at any rate, determined),—we shall only chronicle the more prominent incidents.

The races, as arranged, were to commence at one o'clock, and near that time her Majesty arrived at the royal stand during a heavy shower of rain and hail, which soon afterwards wholly ceased. Her Majesty's carriage was accompanied by four others, each with four horses, a pony carriage, and the *char-à-banc*. In the first were the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands. In the next were the Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duchess of Sutherland. We were glad to see his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and to observe that he enjoyed such obvious good health. Count Schimmelpenninck was also there; and the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Emily De Burgh, Lords Fortescue and Listowel, Lady Canning, Admiral Lucas; Colonels Wylde, Phipps, Bouverie, &c. &c. The greater number of the royal carriages were open, which made the shower more untoward, and called into requisition numerous umbrellas and parasols.

At something past one o'clock the signal was given for saddling, and in a very short time the *Trial Stakes* of 5 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added, 4 subscribers, took place, and eventuated as follows:—

Collingwood, 6 yrs. (Flatman)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cosachia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Caen	..	..	..	..	..	3

(Won by a length.)



CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE).



TO ASCOT RACES.

Then came the great race—the QUEEN'S VASE, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each; 2 miles, 12 subscribers. Won by

Glenalvon, 3 yrs. (Pettit)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cossack	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Canezou	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

(Won by a head.)

A dead heat for second. A beautiful race.

The Ascot *Derby Stakes* of 50 sovs. each, for 3-yr.-old colts, Swinley course, 20 subscribers, came off thus:—

Repletion (Butler)	..	..	..	1
Queensbury	..	..	..	2
Testator	..	..	..	3

(A good race. Won by a neck.)

At the termination of this race her Majesty's departure took place amidst cheers and *vivas* the most loud and enthusiastic. She was accompanied by the *cortège* which had attended her during the day. Notwithstanding the little interruption which the rain gave, her Majesty seemed to enjoy herself much, as did her illustrious Consort and her royal parent.

The Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for 2-yr.-old colts, three quarters of a mile, 4 subs., was won by

Caraboo (Flatman)	..	..	..	1
Sicyon	..	..	..	2
Nutbrown	..	..	..	3

(Won by two lengths easily.)

The Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes of 10 sovs., and with £100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs.; 3 miles, 67 subs., was won by

Do the Boys (Flatman)	..	..	..	1
Nunnykirk	..	..	..	2
Honeycomb	..	..	..	3

(Won by a length, against 10 crack horses.)

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs., with 150 added; the second to receive 100 sovs., and the third, 50 sovs; 2¼ miles, 124 subs., 17 of whom only started, was the next, and the judge placed them as follows:—

Vampyre (Flatman)	..	..	..	1
Wanoto	..	..	..	2
Essedarius	..	..	..	3
Colt	..	..	..	4

(An interesting race. Won by more than half a length.)

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.; 14 subs.; second to receive £100. Once over. Was won by

Veteran (Templeman)	..	..	..	1
Herbert	..	..	..	2
Model	..	..	..	3
Aldgate	..	..	..	4

(A fine race, won by a head *only*.)

Then came the finale of the day's pleasant sport,

The Welcome Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, with a bonus of independent subscriptions of 5 sovs. each, 11 full subscribers and seven the bonus. Swinley course. Won by

Osterley (A. Day)	..	..	..	1
Œdipus	..	..	..	2
Mounseer	..	..	..	3

(It was won easily by a length.)

WEDNESDAY.

There was nothing sufficiently attractive in the list this day to counteract the influence of the weather, which was very unfavourable from two o'clock until the close of the racing. The stand, nevertheless, was well attended, and the company altogether quite as numerous as we have seen on the second day at any previous meeting. The racing was moderate, and does not call for observation.



PORTRAIT OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THURSDAY.

Not a drop of rain fell on the heath from morn till "dewy eve." There was very little sun up to the time of her Majesty's arrival, when it became brighter and warmer, but not inconveniently so. Her Majesty, whose punctuality is proverbial, arrived on the course within a few minutes of the time fixed, namely, half-past one. The royal cortège, as seen from the grand stand, presented, on its way up the one-mile course, a most imposing appearance. It was first seen at the entrance of the course as a splendid procession of important personages, led by the Earl of Besborough, master of the buckhounds, with his gold bugle and chain, attended by his huntsmen in their gorgeous dresses of scarlet and gold, and followed by her Majesty's outriders. Her Majesty was in an open carriage and four, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar. In the next carriage were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and one of the foreign Princes. The third carriage offered a pleasing sight: it contained her Majesty's three beautiful children, the Prince of Wales and two of the Princesses, attended by Lady Lyttelton. Of the fourth we could not successfully glean any knowledge; and there were two other carriages (open), the *char-à-banc* and a phaeton, occupied by some of the foreign Ministers and their ladies, together with the lords and ladies of her Majesty's Suite. It was in truth a most splendid sight! There were also present, the Countess of Wilton and the Marchioness of Douro, the Dukes of Rutland and Montrose; the Marquises of Londonderry, Exeter, Worcester, and Downshire; Earls of Oxford, Uxbridge, Eglinton, Euston, Stradbroke, and Wilton; Lords Stanley, Villiers, Maidstone, Manners, and Grenville; and Baron Rothschild.

The first race that came off was

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft, for three-year-old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fill. 8st. 3lb. Swinley course. 16 subs.

Lord Stanley's Strongbow	..	..	..	1
Lord Orford's Fire King	..	..	..	2

(A capital race.)

TWO O'CLOCK.—The Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs., and 25 sovs. for the second horse (handicap), by subscriptions of 5 sovs. each, the surplus, with the entrance-money of non-subscribers, to go to the fund. Each subscriber to the plate to name one horse, his own property, free; non-subs. to pay 1 sov. entrance. Once round and a distance.

This race was one of interest, as being a sort of open race. Lord Clifden was the successful owner of

St. Antonio (Peart)	..	..	..	1
Hornpipe	..	..	..	2
Cosachia	..	..	..	..

Then came the all-absorbing race of the day, the EMPEROR'S PLATE.

QUARTER TO THREE.—A Piece of Plate, value 500 sovs., the gift of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each: for 3-year-olds, 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 9st.; six and aged, 9st. 3lb. To start at the Cup-post and go once and round in, about 2¼ miles. 14 subs.

Which was decided in favour of the favourite, Lord Eglinton's
Van Tromp (Marlow) 1
Chanticleer 2

This was an extraordinary race. The Dutchman took the lead, kept it, and won by a length.

The next was

The Palace Stakes, of 100 sovs., h. ft.; for 3-year-olds. Won by
Lord Stanley's Uriah 1
Companion 2
(Won easy.)

The Queen and her Court now left, amidst the applause of hundreds of thousands of her loving subjects; and we have never seen her enjoy (to all appearance) a race meeting with more satisfaction.

COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of one to whom the lighter literature of England, and this paper in particular, has been for some time deeply indebted. A fit of apoplexy has deprived the world of the Countess of Blessington, who, up to the moment of this unexpected seizure, had been in the enjoyment of her usual health and spirits. It is only a short time since that circumstances obliged the countess to quit her long-loved and richly-ornamented mansion at Kensington, and she fixed upon Paris as the place of her future residence. How much society lost by her departure can only be appreciated by those who had the privileged entrée of Gore-house, or who joined the réunions there, and shared in the richly varied and delightful conversations which made the lapse of time forgotten. Who that has partaken of this enjoyment does not recollect the feelings of regret which he experienced when the hour on the dial-plate told him that he must depart?

"Too late I stayed, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time,
Whose path is only flowers."

Everything that could be desired to charm and to enlighten was to be found there. If it were possible for conversation to flag where all could talk so well—where the richest thoughts, clothed in the choicest language, flowed from the elegant and well-cultivated and reflecting mind as freely as the limpid stream wells from the fountain-head—if subjects were needed, there were the richly-furnished bookshelves, articles of vertu, medals, prints—in short, objects to call forth all the hidden stores of the most highly-gifted mind. Meanwhile, gay good humour, smart but harmless wit, and the cheerful laugh, gave a zest and charm which are rarely to be found. No wonder that, when Lady Blessington quitted England, it was felt that a void was made in society which would not be readily supplied. Still with many the intercourse, though partially interrupted by the distance to which she had retired, was not entirely broken; and he who had partaken of the hospitality of Gore-house might look forward to a renewal of it at her ladyship's house in Paris, and anticipate a repetition of past enjoyments. That hope can no longer be indulged.

"The voice which I did more esteem
Than music in her sweetest key;
Those eyes which unto me did seem
More comfortable than the day;
Those now by me, as they have been,
Shall never more be heard or seen;
But what I once enjoyed in them
Shall seem hereafter as a dream."

Of the beauty of her person, of the gracefulness of her manners,—both of which were hers in no ordinary degree,—we shall say nothing. To those who knew them it is unnecessary; and to those who do not, our pen, we confess, would fail to give an adequate idea. To those qualifications she added a kindness of heart which rivalled even her beauty. It is of her literary character and attainments of which we must speak.

Lady Blessington, as our readers know, was a voluminous author; her works are, perhaps, mostly addressed to the fashionable world; and she has, in many instances, under the garb of fiction, inculcated lessons which would not have been listened to if they had been set forth with grave seriousness. Her "Flowers of Loveliness" and "Gems of Beauty," and, above all, "Heath's Book of Beauty," which she so admirably edited, and which received such valuable contributions from some of the best writers of the day, are too well known to be dwelt upon. Lady Blessington's writings are as varied as they are voluminous; and in every style which she has adopted, and on every subject which she has written, she has written well. Her poetry, though she herself speaks slightingly of it, is far from deserving such an estimate. Her verses are graceful and feminine; and she has clothed gentle and refined thought in pleasing measured rhyme: a talent not to be despised, though it may not rank its possessor high among poets. Some of her brief tales are deeply touching, her novels piquant and interesting. Her happily-sketched character of an Irish farmer's wife in "The Repealers" will bear comparison even with Maria Edgeworth's homely heroines, and will not suffer by the contrast. Our space will not allow us even to criticise briefly "The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman," "The Governess," "The Lottery of Life," and "The Idler in France;" but we must say a few words of "The Idler in Italy." The title is a most decided misnomer; for, if the recording of the occupation of almost every day for nearly five years be idleness, we are somewhat puzzled to have a notion of what working would be. The contents of these two volumes, with the exception of one work, which we shall mention hereafter, will enable the reader to form the best estimate of the natural talents and the widely-extensive information possessed by Lady Blessington, as well as her deep powers of observation and reflection. Many a remark, which seems extempore, could only have been made by one who had thought both deeply and frequently on the subject which called it forth; while the criticisms on the several topics introduced give evidence of an erudition which is rarely met with in a lovely and fashionable woman. It has been too frequently and, we believe, unjustly said that a female authoress is rarely free from a feeling of envy at the success of others. If any human being was devoid of this, we believe Lady Blessington to have been that one. Her observations are liberal, unprejudiced, impartial, and free from pretence, display, or affectation. In the work of which we are now speaking, her ladyship's pen touches upon the most opposite topics with equal ease and correctness. Politics, the fine arts, manners, music, drama, scenery, and that important every-day subject, cookery, meet with their due notice; while the national character, as shown in humble life as well as in the highest society, is described in the most graphic language. Throughout the whole work there runs an amiability of feeling which some have condemned as a weakness, but which we admire as a charm. A few words more and we must conclude our remarks, which, could we follow our inclination, should be carried to a much greater length.

Of all the men whose lives we have read, or whose writings and actions we have studied, there is not one who presents such an enigma as Lord Byron, or whose intellect and conduct are so perplexing. We say, without hesitation, that the "Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron" affords by far the most solid, comprehensive and acute estimate of the man which we have ever read. He appears to have been more frank and open with Lady Blessington than with any one else we know; that he was most partial to her society; and, though occasionally he mystifies a little, we think that a more genuine account of his feelings and opinions is nowhere else to be met with; and certainly he never conversed with any one so competent to call forth his powers as the lamented subject of this brief notice.

The last literary production of this distinguished lady is the novel of "COUNTRY QUARTERS," which has been published consecutively in this journal:—and it will be obvious that a great additional value must now be attached to this work—which exhibits, in a marked manner, all the excellences of her ladyship's style.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

Historical Recreations, with a Key. By Miss Brown. Longman and Co.

A well-conceived design for a test of historical improvement in the young student. The idea is to some extent original, at all events in this shape; and teachers would do well to adopt Miss Brown's work with it key.

Brief pass-ages, and interesting ones, from history are narrated with dates or names of persons or places; thus:—

"The disciples of Christ suffered martyrdom in various ways. One of them, being condemned to crucifixion, requested that he might be nailed to the cross with his head downwards, not deeming himself worthy to suffer even death in the same manner as his Lord."

Who was this? Here is the test of the scholar's knowledge. Again:—

"Stung by remorse for a crime committed previous to his accession, a noble king determined to expiate it by going on a crusade (an act which, in those days of superstition, was thought a sufficient atonement for the worst of sins). His health declining rapidly, he found himself incapable of accomplishing his purpose, and therefore requested one of his bravest knights to take his heart to the Holy Land for interment. This he undertook to do; and, as soon as possible after the king's decease, started, with his precious relic enclosed in a silver case, which he wore, suspended by a silken chain, round his neck. He was accompanied by a few brave knights, who were desirous of showing their love and respect for their late monarch by attending his heart to the Holy Land. On their road to Jerusalem they landed in a Christian country, then at war with some infidels: the knights volunteered to assist the Christians; a desperate battle took place; the infidels fled, and were pursued by the brave adventurers further than prudence should have led them; the enemy suddenly rallied their troops, surrounded the courageous band, and slew every man. The bearer of the king's heart, when he found death inevitable, took it from his neck, and, throwing it among the enemy, exclaimed, 'Pass first in fight, as thou wast wont to do, and I will follow thee or die!' He then rushed forward to the place where it fell, and was slain; the heart was found under his dead body."

This is sufficient to show the nature of the work, which is well executed, and neatly put forth by Messrs. Longman at a moderate price.

History of the French Revolutions from 1792 *till the Present Time.* Part V. By T. W. Redhead. W. and R. Chambers.

We have before spoken in terms of strong commendation of this book; and the present part confirms us in our belief that the history is a good one, briefly and clearly narrated, and will be extensively read. It is another boon for which the public have to thank the indefatigable Messrs. Chambers.

Sharpe's Magazine for June. Hall; Virtue and Co.

As usual, full of good and interesting matter, with two engravings which alone are worth the price of the number.

The Skin, in Health and Disease. By Thomas Innis, M.D. Whittaker and Co.

This is the age of popular science, and in many respects it is a matter of congratulation that its mystery has been laid aside. But we can never forget the old saying about "a little knowledge;" and, truly, if it is ever especially dangerous, it is so in matters medical. It is for this reason that, while we praise and recommend such works as this as full of instruction and interest, we carefully enjoin it on our readers to abstain from applying that knowledge practically, since the man who pleads his own cause has not a greater fool for his client than he who prescribes for himself has for a patient.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Cottage Gardener, Part VIII.; *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, Part LXV.; *King Dobbs*, No. VI., J. and D. A. Darling; *Con Cregan*, No. VI., W. S. Orr and Co.; *Frank Fairleigh*, Part VI., Hall, Virtue and Co.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday Parodi again assumed the difficult character of *Norma*, and, as upon all former occasions, enchanted her hearers in those parts wherein her peculiarly powerful style of acting and singing shine forth so brilliantly. Parodi is, undoubtedly, a lady of great histrionic talent; but there is still much for her to do before we can justly accord to her the mantle of the great Pasta. Giuliani was as sweet and interesting as ever in *Adalpisa*; and Lablache, as *Oroveso*, was finer, if possible, than ever.—On Thursday we had a grand extra night, upon which occasion "Il Don Giovanni" was given, and given in a style of excellence not often witnessed. Parodi is not quite at home in *Donna Anna*, although deserving of high praise. The *Elvira* of Giuliani was all that could be wished, and the *Zerlina* of Alboni beyond all praise. Frequently last season we had occasion to speak rather slightingly of Alboni's acting; there was a seeming carelessness in all she did, excepting when singing, which called forth from us a few harsh remarks; but this season she appears to have become another person. Every fresh character she attempts, she adorns with new flashes of genius in the way of acting, which at times take us quite by surprise. Coletti's *Don Giovanni* is full of excellence. F. Lablache makes a great deal of the secondary part of *Masetto*, and Lablache, *père*, as *Leporello*, is magnificent. The house was crowded in every part.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—"Les Huguenots," by Meyerbeer, was repeated for the third time on Tuesday, when all went off with, if possible, increased effect. Such a work, with such a cast, is a treat which falls to the lot of few countries but England to enjoy.—On Thursday, Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was given for Madame Persiani's last, but two, farewell performance. The "Figaro" may be ranked, in a classical point of view, with the "Don Giovanni." They are each, the one in the comic vein, the other in the serious, the very standard of fine writing. The "Figaro" on Thursday was superbly rendered. The accompaniments throughout this opera exhibit a succession of wonders in the way of instrumentation. The effect produced by a Grisi, a Persiani, and an Angri,—a Tamburini, a Tagliafico, and a Marini,—all in one opera, can only be comprehended by those who were fortunate enough to be present: to describe it were impossible. After the opera the overture and the divertissement from "Masaniello" were given. In the various dances, Mlle. Wuthier, Mlle. Auriol, aided by Mr. Flexmore and Signor Casati, produced their wonted charming effects.

GERMAN OPERA.—On Monday evening a crowded audience was attracted to Drury-lane Theatre, to witness the first performance of Flotow's popular opera of "Martha; or, the Richmond Fair." The subject of this opera is identical with that of a piece entitled "The Maid of Honour," produced on the English stage shortly after Flotow's had appeared in Vienna. The story may be thus briefly described:—*Lady Harriet Durham*, one of Queen Anne's maids of honour, escapes from Court with a female companion; and the two ladies, in disguise, visit the statute fair at Richmond. There they hire themselves as servant maids to two farmers, one of whom, *Lionel*, becomes enamoured of *Lady Harriet*. The courtly beauty scorns his love, and he is in consequence driven to despair and madness. The young man is, unknown to himself, the son of a banished nobleman; and *Lady Harriet* atones for her indiscreet frolic by presenting to the Queen a ring which establishes *Lionel's* claim to the rank and honours of his ancestry. Of course the piece terminates with his union to the object of his affections. The libretto, which is ably written, presents many good dramatic points, and is altogether admirably adapted to operatic composition. The music possesses many claims to admiration. The light and graceful character of many of the melodies is in perfect accordance with the subject, and the concerted pieces and choruses display great ingenuity of construction. Of the performance of the opera it is impossible to speak in too high terms. Mesdames Romani and Marlow exert themselves most effectively. The latter is an excellent comic actress as well as a good singer. Herr Formes possesses a fine baritone voice of unusual depth and power, and he is a most highly-finished singer. The spirited manner in which he gave the song and chorus, "Laszt mich Euch frazen," at the opening of the third act, elicited a rapturous encore. The new tenor, Herr Bahrdt, has a pleasing voice, and he acquitted himself ably in a very difficult part. The opera, which was received with most enthusiastic approbation, promises to have a successful run.

FRENCH PLAYS.—"La Part du Diable," our English "Little Devil," which was produced here for M. Coudere's benefit, gave so much delight that it has been more than once repeated. "Les Diamans de la Couronne" has also been repeated, in which the charming Charton was,more charming than ever.

HAYMARKET.—"Macbeth" has created so powerful a sensation here that it is announced for three times in the week. If Garrick could but get a peep at the *mise en scène* at the Haymarket, what would he think?—or even John Kemble, who really did make a great effort to reform the stage, as regarded costume and scenic properties? But in the time of John Kemble the public taste had not been led to appreciate the charm of correctness. In this step towards propriety we must not forget to mention the name of Planché: that gentleman, under the management of Mr. Charles Kemble, made some most admirable innovations upon the time-honoured, or time-dishonoured, improprieties of stage dressing. His costumes in "King John" we particularly remember as being striking, from their strict adherence to good taste founded on reality. "Macbeth," as revived here, carries on the worthy attempt to be correct beyond what we have before seen, even at Sadler's Wells, where Mr. Phelps has so long and so honourably elevated the taste for propriety in all respects pertaining to the stage. The tartan has vanished, nor ought it ever to have been employed in "Macbeth"—it being a much later distinctive mark of clanship than existed at the time of the murdering usurper. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean took the two principal characters, and sustained them in a way that left but little to be desired. Mr. Kean has lost a vast deal of his former style of ranting, whereby he sought to produce effect—with the surest means to destroy it; he is decidedly an actor who has of late made rapid strides towards perfection. Mrs. Charles Kean was in every portion of the play truly great—particularly the banqueting scene and that of the sleep-walking. *Macduff* could, perhaps, at no time find a representative more calculated by nature and general style of acting to give effect to this short but beautiful character than Mr. J. Wallack. There is a gallant bearing about Mr. Wallack, admirably suited to the part; and the exquisite pathos he throws into the scene where he hears of the murder of all his "little ones" is touching in the extreme. The music was admirably executed by Mrs. Keeley, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Fitzwilliams. Miss P. Horton took the part of *Hecate*; but we prefer a more masculine impersonation of the character. The whole performance gave unmixed satisfaction to a crowded house.

ADELPHI.—The long-announced comic piece called, "An Unwarrantable Intrusion—to be committed by Mr. Wright, to the annoyance of Mr. Paul Bedford," is again postponed, but will be brought out *positively*, so say the bills, on Monday next. If the farce should be half as out of the way and comic as the name, a rich treat may be expected by the admirers of the Adelphi Siamese twins, as Mr. W. and Mr. B. may not inappropriately be named.

LYCEUM.—Here "The Wonderful Woman" continues to do wonders; and "Box and Cox" leave no spare room in any box in the house. There has been nothing to call forth any particular remark from us this week. "Kill or Cure," "Promotion," and "The Seven Champions of Christendom" have been the other pieces performed here.

PRINCESS'S.—A Mlle. Issaurat has made her appearance here with success; she performed in "The Crown Diamonds." Her voice is a mezzo soprano of fair register and sweet tone, which she uses with great intelligence and feeling. Occasionally she sang a little false, but this arose evidently from nervousness. Her supporters were Weiss, Allen, Delavanti, and Rafter, who, individually and collectively, exerted themselves to the utmost. Mlle. Issaurat was recalled twice before the curtain. The performances on Wednesday night were for the benefit of Mr. Charles Braham,

and attracted a crowded audience. The opera of "The Devil's Bridge" was the first piece. Mr. Charles Braham was *Count Bonino*, and sang the airs very sweetly, especially, "Is there a heart that never loved?" A miscellaneous selection of vocal music followed.—Mlle. Nau, Misses Poole, Nelson, Pyne, Messent, the singers. C. Braham, Bodda, Weiss, and Braham the elder, being the singers. The most popular *morceau* was "The Bay of Biscay," by Mr. Braham the elder, who put forth more than his accustomed energy, and gained a usual encore. The performances concluded with the first act of "Love in a Village," Mr. C. Braham sustaining the part of *Hawthorn*.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE. — Mr. Davenport and Miss Vining continue to be very attractive in the various legitimate pieces in which they take the principal characters. "The Wonder" has been played here, and, for a wonder, brought good houses. "Bombey and Son" has been the principal attraction for the second piece, and has been exceedingly well performed.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.—We know of no theatre more deserving of public patronage than this little pleasant theatre. The public may here witness a good comedy and good comedietta, and a good farce, acted in a manner that must give satisfaction to all who witness them. "John Dobbs," by Mr. Morton, continues to elicit roars of laughter; and we again repeat our assertion of last week, that this is one of the very best farces that has been produced for years.

ROYAL SURREY.—"The Hunchback" has been brought out here, Mr. Creswick taking the part of *Master Walter*, which he sustains similarly. Of the excellence of Miss Jane Mordaunt's *Julia*, and of Mrs. Nisbett's *Helen*, we need not speak; their merits are too well known to need any further praise. "The Dead Shot" went well, "Jane Lomax" has been the last piece in the bills, and last night the audiences home "weeping to their beds."

ASTLEY'S.—We need only say that upon every succeeding representation of the gorgeous spectacle of "Mooltan and Gonjerat, or the Conquest of the Sikhs," it improves. But this is not to be wondered at: the complications in such a piece being so vast, the wonder is how, upon a first night, they can be at all perfect. The pretty, clever Marie enchants her numerous admirers; but this, too, is no wonder, she being really "The Equestrian Enchantress.'

VAUXHALL.

These well-known gardens are again opened; and for once, and we verily believe only for this once, did they have a fine night for their opening performance. The gardens are in excellent condition, and all that industry and paint can effect has been done to impart a cheerful appearance. A good orchestra, numbering fifty performers, has been secured, and the band of the Garde Mobile from Paris performs several popular pieces. There are several vocalists to sing well-known songs, Mr. Allen Irving, of the Conservatoire of Wednesday Concerts, being one: and there is a representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, illuminated by the electric light. The scenes in the circle boast the accession of the famous Rotunda, and the wonder of all equestrians past or present—the young Defendez. The fireworks are splendid beyond all precedent, and, indeed, everything has been done that can conduce to the comfort and amusement of the visitors.

CONCERTS.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—We feel assured our readers will be glad to hear that our talented countrywoman, Miss Hayes, has had the honour of singing at the Palace before her Majesty. Of the grand concert last week at Buckingham Palace the programme was as follows:—

PARTE PRIMA.

Quartetto—"Mi manca la voce," Mlle. Hayes e Mlle. Alboni, Signori Gardoni e Maria ("Mosè in Egitto")	ROSSINI.
Duetto—"Crudel perchè finora," Mme. Grisi e Signor Coletti ("Nozze di Figaro")	MOZART.
Scena—"Oh, vane pompe," Mlle. Hayes ("La Marescialla")	NINI.
Terzetto—"In questo estremo istante," Mme. Grisi, Signori Gardoni e Mario ("Assedio di Corinto")	ROSSINI.
Scena—"Carini senti un poco," Mlle. Alboni	HUMMEL.
Duetto—"Siamo ciechi, siamo nati," Tutti ("Carnavale di Venezia")	ROSSINI.

PARTE SECONDA.

Duetto—"E via Buffone," Signori Coletti e Lablache ("Don Juan")	MOZART.
Scena—"Io l'udia," Mme. Grisi ("Torquato Tasso")	DONIZETTI.
Terzetto—"Ancor giovane, e proscritto," Signori Gardoni e Coletti ("Il Bravo")	MERCADANTE.
Duetto—"Dunque il mio ben," Mlle. Hayes, Signori Gardoni e Lablache ("Flauto Magico")	MOZART.
Scena—"Sei miei Sospiri" (1850), Sig. Mario	STRADELLA.
Coro—"Di conforto," Mme. Grisi e Mlle. Alboni ("Vestale")	MERCADANTE.
"Tadasi via di quà," Tutti.	

Signor Costa presided at the pianoforte.

Refreshments were served to the company during the evening in the principal dinner-room, where also the supper was served. About 370 invitations were issued. During the evening her Majesty, in the most gracious and condescending manner, approached Miss Hayes and expressed her admiration in the most flattering terms. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge also conversed for some time with the fascinating vocalist concerning the various places she had been at abroad, and in other ways paid Miss Hayes marked attention. We hope soon to hear that Mr. Sims Reeves has had the honour of a command from the palace.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL. This society gave a grand performance on Monday evening, consisting of the first and second parts of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," the first and Spring and Summer, from his "Seasons." Miss Catherine Hayes made her first appearance at Exeter-hall on this occasion, and proved, by her admirable rendering of sacred music, that she is no less great in this style of music than in that of the Italian Opera. She met with enormous applause upon her first song; and at the conclusion of "the marvellous work" not only the audience, but the whole orchestra and chorus, joined in the loud tokens of approval bestowed upon her. Upon the encore she sang even better than the first time. Mr. Lockey gave "In splendour bright," and "In native worth," most admirably; as, indeed, he did all the pieces allotted to him. The chorus and band, said to consist nearly 800 strong, went well together, and produced a very magnificent effect. Henry Blagrove led, and Mr. Surman conducted. The attendance was very numerous.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS MONSTRES.—The first of these monstrous affairs was given at Exeter-hall, on Friday, with perfect success. One of the principal features was Felicien David's ode-symphony, "The Desert," a composition of great merit, and well adapted for the display of such a band and chorus as that of Friday night. The poem was recited by Mr. Vandenhoff most ably, and the principal airs were charmingly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. We cannot spare room to follow through the programme, the pieces of which took upwards of five hours to execute. Miss Dolby and Madame Anna Thillon were charming in the various airs they sang, and Mr. Weyschock perfectly astonished his hearers by his wonderful performance on the pianoforte. The whole gave perfect satisfaction to a monstrously-crowded hall.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — His Royal Highness Prince George honoured the performances at her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening with his presence. His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse), attended by the Chevalier Colonna, also honoured the theatre with his presence. Her Majesty's box was occupied by the Viscountess Maidstone, Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Adelaide Paget, Lady Augusta Hare, Lord William Lennox, and Mr. Cadogan. Her Majesty the Queen Adelaide's box was occupied by the Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, the Honourable Mrs. Barrington and the Honourable Misses Barrington, Lord Bloomfield, and party. The visitors comprised a brilliant assemblage of fashionables.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday evening with their presence. The royal suite consisted of the Earl of Listowel, Viscountess Canning, Hon. Miss Kerr, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Col. Phipps, and Colonel Bouverie. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary and Prince George of Cambridge, were also present, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Mr. Edmond Mildmay. The audience included a numerous assemblage of the aristocracy.—Her Majesty's box was occupied on Tuesday evening by the Earl of Cawdor, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Shannon, Viscount and Viscountess Brackley, Mr. and Lady Caroline Duncombe. Among the visitors were, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Greek Consul-General and Madame Ralli, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Douro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Princess Mary of Baden, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin and Lady Frances Hay, the Countess of Egremont, the Countess of Ashburnham, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Howard de Walden and the Honourable Miss Ellis, the Countess of Malmesbury, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Sir George Couper, and Lord James Murray, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mechlenburg Strelitz, honoured the Royal Italian Opera-house with their presence on Saturday evening.

EXETER-HALL. — MR. SURMAN'S BENEFIT. — Considering the many dainty dishes set before the musical public at this great banqueting-house, one would naturally think that the appetite would become so cloyed as to lose all relish for the "art divine." The London Sacred Harmonic Society, however, convinces us to the contrary, as on Monday evening the hall, notwithstanding the high state of the barometer, was crowded in every part. 'Tis true the motive that brought them thither was of an unusually stirring character. Nearly 800 performers met to do justice to Haydn's mighty works, "The Creation" and "Seasons," and at the same time to show their respect to Mr. Surman, the conductor of the society, a gentleman who has laboured long and laboured hard to promote the growth of sacred music.

Mr. Barratt's concert on Monday went off with great *éclat*. Mlle. Ricci was one of the artistes engaged, and she sang charmingly.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third concert took place on Wednesday morning. One of the chief features was Beethoven's recitative and air, "Ah perfido," charmingly sung by Miss Holroyd. Her voice is of delicious quality, and her style excellent. This young lady may with full justice be pronounced the *prima donna* of the academy.

Mr. Osborne, the able pianist, who for some years was the leading fashionable instructor on the pianoforte at Paris, has taken up his permanent abode amongst us, and gives his annual concert on Thursday next. He will be admirably supported by the talent of Ernst, the extraordinary violinist, and the scarcely less extraordinary violoncellist, Piatti. The vocal department will be adorned by the magnificent singing of Pischek and Miss Catherine Hayes. Mr. Osborne will give several new compositions of his own, as well as numerous old favourites. His new scena composed expressly for Pischek, and another work for Miss Hayes, are expected to produce a great sensation.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL. This ball, which for several years past has proved one of the great features of the fashionable season, is fixed by command of her Majesty to take place on Friday, the 16th inst. The list of ladies patronesses includes the most distinguished personages in the kingdom, and a very brilliant *réunion* is anticipated. The Earl of Wilton has taken a lively interest in the success of the ball, in the absence of the Earl of Westmorland, the noble founder of the academy; and his exertions are so well seconded by other influential noblemen that we look for a large accession of the society's funds as the result of the ball.

FINE ARTS.

SKETCHES AND STUDIES FROM NATURE, BY MODERN BRITISH ARTISTS.—An extremely interesting exhibition of Sketches and Studies from Nature, by Modern British Artists, is now open at the Gallery of Mr. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket. In this collection we have specimens of the studies of most of our popular artists, from Blake, De Loutherbourg, Gainsborough, and others, to Frost, Landseer, and other distinguished men of our own time. There are several charming early studies by Turner and Girtin, and a very fine study for the large picture of 'Satan Summoning his Legion,' by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The whole gallery possesses great interest, as it comprises studies for some of the most successful pictures that are so familiar to the public by the popularity of the engravings from them. We have the first finished study of 'The Village Politicians,' by Sir D. Wilkie. There is also 'The Artist's Study,' by Mulready, and several very fine single figures by Webster and Redgrave. There are two or three academical studies by Mulready, most exquisitely finished. The small studies by Frost are remarkable, not only for their correct drawing and graceful composition, but also for their fine rich colouring. In landscape there are a great number of spirited sketches by Stanfield, Harding, Branwhite, Muller, and others, that give a charm and variety to the whole exhibition.

BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA.—The indefatigable and talented artist, Mr. Burford, is about producing another new panorama, at his rooms in Leicester-square. The subject is 'A View of the Valley and City of Kashmir,' from drawings taken in 1835 by G. F. Vigne, Esq., F.G.S. The Valley of Kashmir is known as one of the most beautiful spots in the world, and has been celebrated by Moore in his "Lalla Rookh":—

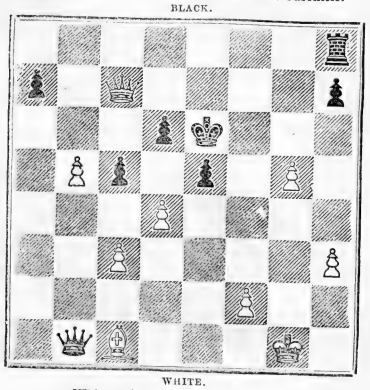
> "Who has not heard of the Vale of Kashmir,
> With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave;
> Its temples and grottoes, and fountains as clear
> As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?"

We doubt not but the painting will add to the reputation of Mr. Burford.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCVIII.—From "The Chess Chronicle."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win the Queen in six moves.

GAME CCVIII.

Played between Mr. Szen and Mr. H.

WHITE (Mr. H.).	BLACK (Mr. Szen).
1. K P two	1. K P two
2. K B P two	2. P takes P
3. K Kt to B third	3. K Kt P two
4. K B to Q B fourth	4. K Kt P one
5. Castles	5. Kt P takes Kt
6. Q takes P	6. Q to K B third
7. K P one	7. Q takes K P
8. Q P one	8. K B to K R third
9. Kt to Q B third	9. K Kt to K second
10. Q B to Q second	10. Castles
11. Q R to K square	11. Q to Q B fourth +
12. K to R square	12. Q B P one
13. Q Kt to K fourth	13. Q to K B fourth
14. Q B to its third	14. K B to K Kt second
15. Kt to Q sixth	15. Q to K Kt fourth
16. R takes Kt	16. B takes Q B (*a*)
17. R takes K B P	17. R takes R
18. B takes R + (*b*)	18. K to Kt second
19. P takes B	19. Kt to Q R third
20. Q takes P	20. Q takes Q
21. R takes Q	21. Kt to Q B second
22. B to Q Kt third	22. Kt to Q fourth
23. B takes Kt	23. P takes B
24. R to K B seventh +	24. K to Kt square
25. R to K seventh	25. Q Kt P one
26. R to K eighth +	26. K to Kt second
27. R takes B, and wins the game.	

(*a*) This is better than taking the Rook with the Queen.
(*b*) Better to take with Kt.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B sixth +	1. K to K B fourth
2. Kt to K R fourth +	2. K to K Kt fourth
3. Kt to K fourth, checkmate	

LINES BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.*

Hereditary honours who confers?
God; God alone. Not Marlboro's heir enjoys
A Marlboro's glory. Ye may paste on walls,
Thro' city after city, rubric bills,
Large-lettered; but ere long they all peel off,
And others take their places. 'Tis not thus
Where genius stands; no monarch here bestows,
No monarch takes away; above his reach
Are these dotations, yea, above his sight.
Despise I then the great? no; witness Heaven!
None better knows or venerates them higher,
Or lives among them more familiarly.
Am I a sycophant, and boaster too?
A little of a boaster, I confess,
No sycophant. Now let me teach my lore.
Those are the great, who purify the hearts,
Raise lofty aspirations from the breasts,
And shower down wisdom on the heads of men.
Children can give, exchange, and break their toys:
But giants cannot wrench away the gifts
The wise, however humble, may impart!

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, May, 1849.—Henceforward the undermentioned newspapers, printed and published in the Channel Islands and in the Isle of Man, respectively, may be transmitted through the post from these islands to Great Britain and Ireland on prepayment of a postage of one penny; but this privilege is not to be extended to them if posted in Great Britain or Ireland for circulation within the United Kingdom:—*British Press, Jersey and Guernsey News, Mona's Herald and Farqher's Isle of Man Advertiser, Jersey Times, The Manx Sun, The Manx Liberal, Isle of Man Times, Star, Comet.* These newspapers, though unstamped, may be sent by post to the colonies and to foreign countries upon the same conditions as those which apply to newspapers, similarly addressed, forwarded from Great Britain and Ireland.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Last week at Ipswich, as a boy named Whitehead, six years of age, was running about with a knife in his hand, by some mishap or other his heels tripped up, and he had the misfortune to fall directly upon the blade. The point entered his throat under the left jaw to the depth of an inch and a half. He was taken up bleeding profusely from the wound, when the knife was withdrawn, and Mr. Royle, surgeon, consulted. It was discovered that providentially none of the main arteries were wounded, and that the windpipe had likewise escaped. Fatal consequences are not apprehended, though the throat of the child remains much swollen. This should be a warning to those who have the care of children, not to allow them to use knives or edge-tools incautiously.

* From the *Examiner*.



Figs. 1,



2.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Demi Négligé, suited to the Country, or to Home Dinner Costume.*—Jupe of white jaconnet muslin, with one broad flounce, ornamented at the edge with a rich bordering of needlework. Above the flounce a heading, in a corresponding pattern, is worked on the jupe. Over this jupe is worn a tunic robe of pink taffety. It is open in front, a slight degree shorter than the muslin jupe, and is trimmed round with three narrow frills pinked at the edge, and quilled on. The corsage of the tunic robe is about three-quarters high at the back and



Fig. 3.

shoulders, and is pointed in front of the bosom; the garniture of three frills being carried round the top of the corsage. Pagoda sleeves, finished with three frills, and without under-sleeves. Within the corsage is worn a chemisette of worked muslin or lace, ascending quite to the throat, where it is finished by a lace edging. A blonde cap trimmed with flowers and ribbon. Demi-long gloves, and on one arm a bracelet.

Fig. 2. *Carriage or Promenade Dress.*—A robe of clear white muslin, worked in tambour in a rich running pattern. The bottom of the skirt simply finished by a hem of moderate width. Up the front a trimming composed of a double bouillon, having at each side a double row of lace. Pardessus of maize-coloured taffety, trimmed with white fringe, and above each row of fringe two rows of spots of a lozenge form, embroidered in white silk. The sleeves loose below the elbow, the ends cut in a point. They are plaited from the shoulder to the elbow, so as to fit rather closely to the upper part of the arm, and the plaits are fastened by spots embroidereed in white silk, corresponding with those on the other parts of the pardessus. Bonnet of white crape and crape lisse, covered with narrow rows of white blonde. Under-trimming of tulle and white flowers.

Fig. 3. *Equestrian Headdress. Furnished by Mr. Rossi, No. 254, Regent-street.*—This style of arranging the hair will be found peculiarly well adapted for riding on horseback. The hair is parted at the top of the head, then combed straight down, and plaited under in the manner shown in the engraving. The arrangement of the hair for riding on horseback is frequently found to be a matter of difficulty, which is obviated in the style here represented; for, when the hair is gathered at the back of the head in a mass of plaits or twists, the riding hat or cap is prevented from fitting closely. On returning from the ride, should the lady wish to avoid the trouble of redressing the hair, the coiffure may be divested of its formal effect by a piece of black lace gathered at the back part of the head in the manner shown in the engraving.

Fig 4.—This figure merely represents the front view of the headdress above described.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

China crape, cashmere, and every description of summer shawl is now coming into use. Scarfs and shawls of black and white lace or net will be adopted in the height of the summer season. Some of the scarfs consist simply of a breadth of black net, trimmed round with two rows of broad black lace. Black lace mantelets, lined with dark blue or violet-coloured taffety, are very generally worn by the ladies of Paris. Casavecks of white lace, net, or worked muslin, lined with coloured silk, are also worn.

Barège dresses are now beginning to be very general. The most fashionable are those with dark grounds, with wreaths or bouquets of flowers in light, gay colours; for instance, wreaths or bouquets of roses and bright green foliage upon brown or dark blue. Some new patterns in large checks have also been produced; and those copied from cashmere designs are very elegant. These dresses are generally flounced. When the patterns are large the flounces are deep and edged with soutache or passementerie. The corsages are gathered at the waist; the sleeves slightly full, either confined by a wristband, or open at the ends, and worn with small under-sleeves of tulle or muslin.

Barège dresses should be worn, not over a white slip or lining, but over one of the same colour as the ground of the dress. This very much heightens the effect of the colouring.

The India foulards still preserve the old uniformity of pattern, being a small white spot or sprig on a coloured ground. Of the Lyons foulards, those most preferred are glacé, and have very small checked patterns.

Bonnets of broad Dunstable straw are worn in négligé walking dress, or in the country. They are usually trimmed with a silk bavolet, edged with a ruche of ribbon of the same colour, and on each side of the bonnet rosettes of ribbon. These bonnets are lined with silk.

Children's Fashions.—The new costumes for boys include some very neat jackets of light summer materials. The tunic of cloth or velvet is still in favour. It is worn with short trousers, edged with needlework; cloth gaiters, and a round hat, with or without a feather. A dress for boys, of eight or nine years of age, consists of a jacket ornamented up the front with gilt buttons, white or light-coloured trousers, cloth-top



Fig. 4.

boots, and a helmet cap. For very young boys, one of the prettiest costumes at present worn is a dress made en blouse, having an ornamental trimming of narrow braid up one side, short cambric trousers, and a straw hat ornamented with a feather.

White muslin dresses for little girls frequently have the fronts ornamented, en tablier, with rows of needlework insertion. The corsages are almost entirely covered with needlework. The following may be mentioned as among the newest styles of costume for little girls:—Printed muslin and foulard

made with berthes and revers, scalloped at the edge. Silk dresses, trimmed with narrow pinked ruches. White muslin dresses, finished at the bottom of the skirt simply by a broad hem. A small silk apron, with a demi-corsage, formed of ruches, is a pretty addition to a dress of this last description. Skirts are sometimes made with broad tucks; and with these dresses is worn a muslin canezou, made in folds. The low corsages are usually pointed at the waist. Pardessus of silk or muslin are very fashionable for little girls. Those of silk are trimmed with pinked ruches, or with braid, and those of muslin with needlework. Young ladies' bonnets, whether of straw or silk, are trimmed under the brims with ribbon.

For young ladies the skirts of dresses are frequently made with a great number of tucks. These tucks are ranged in groups, three and three together. There may be nine or twelve tucks, according to the height of the wearer. This is a very pretty, though simple, style for dresses of transparent textures, such as white or printed muslin, organdie, and barège.

KOSSUTH.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

When the great Empress, Queen Marie Therese, then only Queen of Hungary, succeeded her father, the Emperor Charles VI., in 1740, she secured the affections of her Hungarian subjects by readily taking the old oath of the sovereigns of that country established in 1222.

"If I," said she, "or any of my successors, at any time, should attempt to infringe your privileges, you and your posterity are permitted, by virtue of this promise, to defend yourselves, without being liable to be treated as rebels."

How nobly did the Hungarian magnates, shortly after that oath was taken, respond to their sovereign's claim for assistance in danger with that memorable cry, "Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa." And with equal justice are they now wielding the sword in defence of those constitutional rights,—under the able guidance of Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and Georgy,—which it is the endeavour of certain combined powers to oppress and overthrow. With respect to Russia, we cannot help concluding that the Czar is too prudent to employ other than an army of observation; and that his 176,300 men are rather for the preservation of his Polish* and German influence than as abetting Austria in injustice. It must be obvious that no faction, however powerful, no segment of a people, however strong, could sustain, as the Hungarians have done for nearly eighteen months, a state of continual warfare on every side surrounded as they are by enemies; and the adversaries of freedom may rail as long as they like at their efforts—they cannot gainsay this fact—nothing less than the co-operation of a whole nation could keep on foot such an army as that engaged in the Hungarian cause, nor keep alive such a spirit as that which animates that army. The whole population is, in truth, in arms; and it is idle, in the face of a dozen victories over the disciplined masses of Austria, of a third of that number over the numerous military slaves of Russia, and of some of the strongest fortresses in the world finally besieged and taken from the foe to their freedom, to sneer at their successes or affect to doubt the universality of their cause.

* There are 5000 Poles with the Hungarian army; all of them are officered by their own countrymen.



PORTRAIT OF KOSSUTH.

KOSSUTH.

The most celebrated name among the leaders of the Hungarian war of independence is that of Kossuth. This great man, of whom we give a portrait, was educated as a lawyer, and was, therefore, fitted by early training to head a movement whose object was the maintenance of legal and constitutional rights. Persecuted as a journalist for his defence of some young men accused of high treason, illegally arrested, and condemned to a long imprisonment, he became a martyr, pointed out by the Austrian Government itself as a leader of the coming revolution. The Diet of 1839 interceded so energetically in his behalf, that the imperial Ministry thought it prudent to release him, under the pretext of a general amnesty to all political offenders.

After an imprisonment of some years, he reappeared as the promoter of many plans for the material improvement of his country, such as the projected railway to connect the Danube with their port of Fiume, on the Adriatic; thus seeking to release and give a vent to its pent-up forces. In 1847 he was elected deputy to the Diet, and became leader of the Opposition. In April, 1848, he was appointed Minister of Finance. When the war with Jellachich broke out, he was elected president of the committee of defence. Since April 14 he has been a president of the kingdom (not the republic of Hungary, as his enemies assert), and thus invested with an ancient title of its most glorious era.

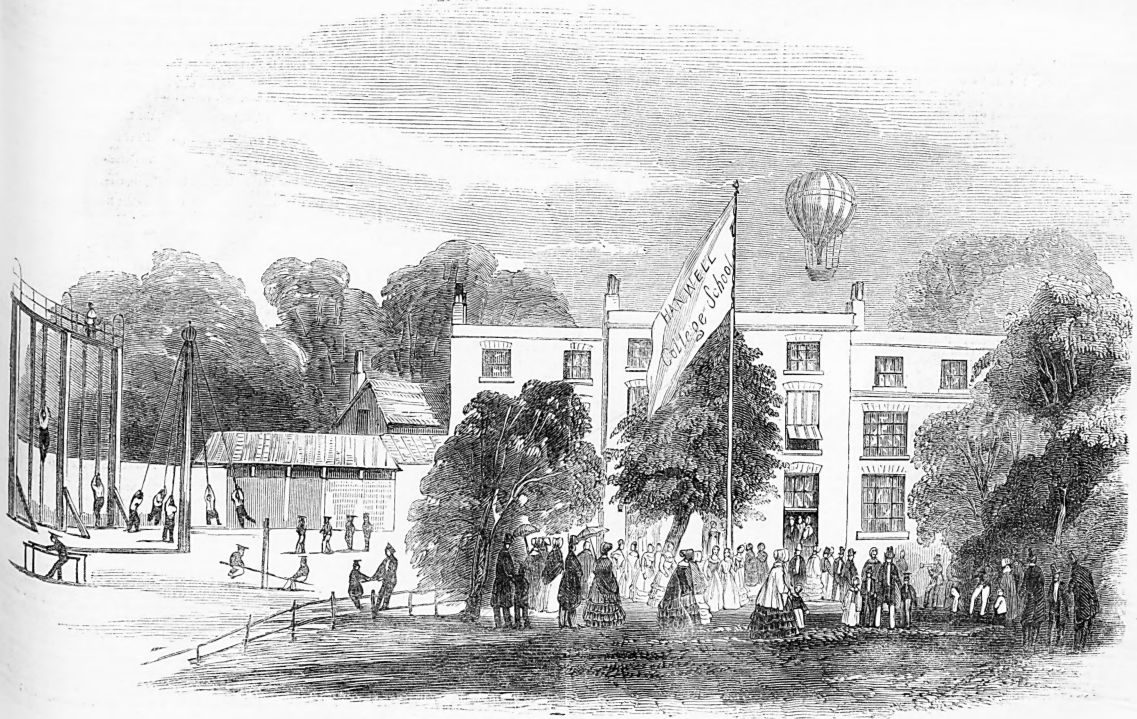
His influence over his countrymen is immeasurable. In spite of defeats and the occupation of the capital by the enemy, he was enabled, in the face of an overpowering force, to collect an army of 200,000 men, whom he had inspired with enthusiasm by his eloquence, and supplied by his indefatigable activity with all the material of war. By taking advantage of undeveloped resources, by the establishment of magazines and manufactories, by carefully organizing the forces of the country, he was enabled to maintain these supplies. Although himself ignorant of war, his genius enabled him to select from the crowd those generals, many of them as yet untried, whose battles were a series of triumphs. Perhaps there does not exist in Europe another statesman so profoundly acquainted with the wants and prejudices of his countrymen, or whose ambition so entirely represents their cause. With millions at his disposal, he lives simply, and improvident of the future, well knowing that his victorious country would never allow his family to want. As for himself, he knows his days are numbered, for he is consumptive, and he redoubles his activity in order to concentrate the more into the shorter time. But the great secret of his influence—that which, more than his inexhaustible eloquence, his organizing intellect, or his genius as a statesman, marks him as the chief and central point of the movement—is his unshaken *faith* in the ultimate triumph and brilliant future of his fatherland. This is the electric spark which, emanating from him, pervades and unites the nation as one man.

When Hungary was invaded by Jellachich in September last, and 50,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight in the neighbourhood of Stuhlweissenburg to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following sentences:—

"It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself will be forsaken by the Lord." "It is an eternal law that whosoever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist." "It is a divine law that false swearing, by its results, chastiseth itself." "It is a law of our Lord's that whosoever availeth himself of perjury and injustice, prepareth himself the triumph of justice." "Standing firm on these eternal laws of the universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled—it is, that the *freedom* of Hungary will be effected by this invasion of Hungary by Jellachich."

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to whom it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words:—"Between Vesprinn and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave, in which we will bury the name, the honour, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies. And on this grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shame, 'So God punishes *cowardice;*' or we will plant on it the tree of freedom, eternally green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God speaking, as from the fiery bush to Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is holy ground; thus do I reward the brave. To the Magyars, freedom, renown, well-being, and happiness."

His speeches in the Diet were of another kind. In these we find the lucid exposition, the cool reasoning, and large views of the statesman. In these he ever stands forth as much the resolute opponent of communistic violence as of military despotism.



HANWELL COLLEGE FETE CHAMPETRE—(SEE PAGE 311).

Of France he says:—"I deeply sympathize with the French, who fight in the van of freedom; but I will not consent to think that the life of my nation is dependent on their protection or alliance. France has now seen a second 18th Brumaire; France stands at the threshold of a dictatorship, out of which may spring a Washington, or perhaps a Napoleon. This much at least I know, that France teaches us it is not every revolution that furthers the cause of freedom, and that a nation in its struggle for freedom is never so easily bent beneath the yoke of tyranny as when it oversteps the proper limits. Such a nation as this noble French nation offers a sad spectacle, when we see the blood of 12,000 citizens shed in the streets of Paris by the hand of citizens." This speech was delivered on the 11th of July, 1848.

ANNALS OF HUNGARY.*

The annals of Hungary are a page unread in European history by the ordinary student. Hungary became a kingdom A.D. 1000. A descendant of Stephen, named Ladislaus, had a daughter married into the Hapsburg family, A.D. 1085; and it is through this marriage that the present Austrian house claims the throne of Hungary.

The male line of Arpad, the first leader of the Hungarians, became extinct in 1301 with Andreas IV., and the crown then passed to the female line, represented by the Anjou family, whose connection with this ancient race was formed in 1186 by the intermarriage of Belas, King of Hungary, with Margaretta, daughter of Henry, King of France, and widow of the son of Henry II., King of England. The accession of the house of Anjou to the Hungarian throne united that kingdom with Poland, over which Louis, son of Robert the Sicilian, reigned at that period. The death of Louis left the united crowns to his two daughters, one of whom took Poland for her portion; the other married Siegmond, son of Charles IV., Emperor of Germany, who was crowned, along with her, as King of Hungary, A.D. 1387. Various disorders occurred between that period and the sixteenth century, and the Hungarians raised their reputation for military prowess to the highest pitch by the expulsion of the Turks. At length, in 1547, an Assembly of the States settled the crown in the house of Austria, with a hereditary right, restricted by certain conditions; which right continued until it was forfeited last year (1848) by the infraction of the Golden Bull of Andreas II., dated A.D. 1222 (the Magna Charta of the Hungarians), as well as by the violation of the Treaties of Vienna (A.D. 1606), of Linz (A.D. 1647), of the Act of the Diet at Pressburg (A.D. 1687), and of the Inauguration Diploma of Leopold II. (A.D. 1790).

"God defend the right."

KOSSUTH—GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Parliament at Debrezin of the 14th ult., the Speaker, M. Amashy, addressed the House, and, after referring to the alleged breach of the national privilege by the family of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and its expulsion from office, informed them that the government during the interregnum, the man whom the House and the people had elected to that post of trust and importance, M. Ludvig Kossuth, was prepared to assume the office of the First Magistrate of Hungary, and to take his oath of allegiance to the nation.

Upon this Ludvig Kossuth, the Governor of Hungary, took the following oath:—

"I, Ludvig Kossuth, elected Governor by the National Assembly, swear that I will maintain the declaration of independence of the nation in all its consequences; that I will yield and enforce obedience to the laws and to the resolutions of the National Assembly. So help me God!"

After this M. Kossuth summoned the Cabinet to take their oaths to the Chief Magistrate of the interregnum. All the Ministers were sworn, and the House then adjourned.

THE CHURCH.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning, the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the bishop. Several gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—The Rev. Dr. Hook will preach the sermon to-morrow, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Rev. William Higgin, dean of Limerick, and of Ardfert and Aghadoe, is appointed to the bishopric of the united dioceses, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D.D.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—The Bishop of Winchester has signified his intention to consecrate the new church just completed in Kent-street, Southwark, and dedicated to St. Stephen, next week. The church is a very handsomely constructed in the Norman style of architecture, the material being Kentish ragstone. It contains 800 sittings, all of which are to be free.—A new church, erected in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, in lieu of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, pulled down for the improvements at the Royal Exchange, has just been completed, and will be consecrated during the present month, by the Bishop of London.

On Trinity Sunday four respectable converts from Romanism partook of the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-street, Dublin, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently abjured the errors of popery. They each received from the Priest's Protection Society a copy of the Book of Common Prayer and of the Holy Scriptures.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The primary visitation of the new archbishop commenced at Thirsk, on Monday, when there was a large attendance of the clergy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

June 1.

WAR-OFFICE, June 1.—2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. C. J. Tottenham to be captain, by purchase, vice Tollemache, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. Johnstone to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tottenham; R. O'B. Jameson, gent., to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone. 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. S. Lillie, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. W. Barnard, who exchanges; Lieut. and Capt. H. T. D'Aguilar to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Sir J. S. Lillie, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant J. F. P. Cust to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice D'Aguilar; H. F. B. Mause, gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cust. 1st Foot—F. A. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Amos, appointed to the 75th Foot. 15th Foot—Lieut. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, from the 80th Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice G. Douglas, cashiered, but allowed to receive the value of his commission. 30th Foot—Captain V. Murray, from half-pay 86th Foot, to be captain, vice W. H. Heard, who exchanges; Lieut. E. A. Whitmore to be captain, by purchase, vice Murray, who retires; Ensign T. M. Fitzpatrick to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitmore; J. O'Brien, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitzpatrick; Lieut. P. Bayley to be adjutant, vice Whitmore, promoted. 54th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. Swann, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hart, who retires. 60th Foot—Capt. R. Crawfurd, from the Rifle Brigade, to be captain, vice Cooper, who exchanges. 75th Foot—Major J. Cooper, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice De Lancey, who retires; Captain E. Hickey to be major, by purchase, vice Jardine; Lieut. J. J. Bourke to be captain, by purchase, vice Hickey; Ensign D. W. Martin to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bourke; Ensign G. A. Amos, from the 1st Foot, to be ensign, vice Martin. Rifle Brigade—Capt. A. P. Cooper, from the 60th Foot, to be captain, vice Crawfurd, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Second Lieutenant Kennedy, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, are Irving Francis, not Francis Irving, as previously stated.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.—Lancashire Hussars—G. B. Fortus, gent., to be surgeon.

* An ample account of the resources of Hungary, in connection with Austria, was given in a former number of this journal. It may here be stated that the commerce of Hungary has been fearfully cramped by Austrian imposts, and that the Hungarians would take *immense quantities of our manufactures* in exchange for silver, copper, lead, &c. &c., if they had their own way.

June 5.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the presentation of Mrs. (James) M'Douall at her Majesty's drawing-room on Thursday, the 31st of May, took place through inadvertence.

WHITEHALL, June 4.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a marquis of the said United Kingdom to James Andrew Earl of Ashburnham.—The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a viscount of the said United Kingdom to Lieut.-General Hugh Baron Gough.

—The Queen has been pleased to present the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, M.A., to the vicarage of Bovey Tracey, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, the same being void by the cession of the Rev. John Macaulay, M.A., the last incumbent.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, May 30.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Stephen Henry Sullivan, Esq., now secretary to her Majesty's legation at Munich, to be her Majesty's chargé d'affaires and consul-general in the Republic of Chili.—The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Alfred Guthrie Bonar, Esq., now paid attaché to her Majesty's legation at Dresden, to be secretary of her Majesty's legation at Munich.

DOWNING-STREET, June 5.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Felix Bedingfield, Esq., to be master of the Supreme Civil Court for the island of Trinidad.

LAW AND POLICE.

PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRANGE.—ATTORNEY GENERAL *v.* STRANGE.

BEFORE VICE-CHANCELLOR KNIGHT BRUCE.—This case having been resumed, the Vice-Chancellor, in summing up, said:—"The course which has been taken at the bar with respect to the defendant, Mr. Strange, renders it unnecessary for me to enter upon the case before the court, so far as it concerns him personally, on the present occasion." And in conclusion his Honour remarked:—"The breach of trust is clearly established, and therefore there can be no reason why such a question should be withdrawn from its original, regular, and fit tribunal. The heads of trust being established, were the plaintiff's case to fail at law, I should equally interfere in his favour. It is then said, that neither the copies of the catalogue nor the impressions that have been taken, can be delivered up, or be directed to be delivered up, inasmuch as the defendant contends he is entitled to the property in the materials on which they are printed. With conclusion his catalogues, I think no such question arises. They must be either cancelled or destroyed; and without destruction they can hardly be cancelled. In regard to the impressions, it might be right to attend to the defendant's claim, had the impressions been upon a material of intrinsic value—upon a material not substantially worthless, except for the impressions which, by the wrongful act of the defendant, have been placed there. With regard to the costs, my own impression is that it is according to the course of the court, where the merits appear to be quite clear, to require such a course, to direct a pauper to pay the costs up to the time at which he became a pauper. If the practice of the court does not allow this, as to which point the officers of the court will determine, and as to which counsel can address me at any future time, of course the order will not be given. If it is according to the practice of the court, assuredly I am bound not to refuse the costs where the defendant's case appears to me to fail alike in law, equity, truth, and common honesty."

THE HON. A. F. CAPEL.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Adolphus Frederick Capel (brother to Lord Essex) applied to be discharged under his Act, and was opposed on the part of forty-four creditors. Mr. Dowse and Mr. Sargood represented thirty-eight; Mr. Bagley appeared as counsel for two, and Mr. Capel in person. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Sturgeon supported the application.—The schedule filed by the insolvent, now thirty-six years old, was of considerable dimensions. The debts in the aggregate were £32,199, of which no consideration was received for £9633, and were railway liabilities, and £420 were more than once entered, leaving the *bona fide* debts from 1841, £25,145. There were no debtors, and only about £40 to be given up for the creditors, notwithstanding in the schedule the insolvent was attributed to the great loss sustained on the sale of furniture at Theydon-house, Epping; to railway liabilities, and to the failure of the accustomed receipts from friends. He had been in the receipt of £900 a year from his brother, and his wife's father, Lord Maynard, made him a gratuitous allowance of £200. His income over the period of his schedule had been £900 a year.—The case was adjourned.

JOHN LAW: AN INSOLVENT NEAR 160 YEARS OF AGE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—(Before Mr. Commissioner Phillips).—This man, who was stated to be "ninety-eight" years old, had petitioned under the Protection Act. He did not appear, and his attorney, Mr. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis), asked for an adjournment on account of illness. The insolvent had been some years confined to his bed. He produced a medical certificate.—Mr. Commissioner Phillips asked whether any one had tormented a man of his great age, and the answer given was, that he had petitioned, as he *was afraid of being arrested*.—Mr. Nicholl (for Mr. Nicholl) opposed. He had no objection to the adjournment.—His Honour extended protection to the 7th of August, remarking that perhaps in such a case Mr. Nichols would not be troubled to oppose!—Adjourned accordingly.

In the case of a young woman, named Shaw, who had been a milliner, the application was heard under the Act.—Mr. Cooke, who appeared for the applicant, said it was a great blessing that she could again be under the Protection Act. Had there been no such act the young woman would have been sent to prison, and such a thing would have been her ruin.—The Court appointed a sitting for the consideration of the final order.

ITALIAN BEGGAR BOYS.

At Marlborough-street, the sitting magistrate, Mr. Hardwick, read the following letter from a person who has for some years past made himself very active in attempting to put an end to the importation by the padrones of Italian begging-boys and German begging-girls:—

"To Lady and Gents public.

"I hope it will be abolish by the Press the Traffik of Commerse with Italian boys and Garman gulls into this country. By a few Italian and garman vagabons. Now living in idleness on the produce of those poor unfortenate creeters that have to wandre the streets of London. Also the Country all wethers To geather money for these Brutes who call themselves padrones—this paltroons. * * * Why not Sir Gorge Grey order the Plise Commissioners to take all into Custody. They see with monkeys in the street. Its quite time to put stop to shuch dabbleolical nuiceances. When sum thousands starving in the streets. I hope this will be attended to by the pourfool press—if not in a short time we shall be hoverun ourselves like flies in Summer your humble Servt,

"AQUELINI LUCIONI.

"36 Ray St Clerkinwell."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

At Marlborough-street, *Mary White*, an elderly woman, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having attempted to cut the throat of her husband, Peter White, with a knife. She was remanded for further examination. The surgeon to the police gave it to his effect that Peter White had been brought into the hospital the previous night with a lacerated and incised wound in the throat, and was unable at present to be removed from the hospital.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE—AND ON THIS!—AN INDULGENT LANDLORD.

At Clerkenwell, on Saturday, *James Woolfe*, a German, was charged with stripping his late residence, No. 127, St. John-street-road, of the whole of the fixtures, the property of his landlord, named Wright, of Spring-place, Mile-end-road.—The prosecutor said that the accused had been his tenant for upwards of twelve months, and was £25 in arrear of rent. On Wednesday last he not only left the residence, but had removed five grates, the chimney-piece, and all the other valuable fixtures.—The prisoner, in reply to the magistrate, said he would make good the loss, and hoped for mercy.—The prosecutor, finding that the magistrate could not hold the prisoner to bail to make good the fixtures, but that he must either acquit or commit him to prison, consented to forego the charge, and the prisoner was consequently discharged.

A HARSH LANDLORD.

At Clerkenwell, *Charles Mills*, an elderly man, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Julia Thomas.—The complainant, a delicate, young married woman, said that she and her husband had rented a first floor from the defendant for three weeks. A few days ago he gave them notice to quit, and on that day week he entered her apartment, and began to take down her bed head, and, because she endeavoured to prevent him, he seized her by her arms and beat her several times on her chest, and threatened to throw her furniture into the street.—Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the defendant what he had to say for himself?—Defendant said that he found the complainant and her husband of slovenly habits, and therefore determined to get rid of them. He distrained the apartment.—Mr. Tyrwhitt told him that he was not justified in such treatment, which was both shabby and unmanly, and he fined him 20s., or a month's imprisonment.—The fine and costs were paid.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday the English Funds experienced a re action of ¾ per cent., owing chiefly to the influence of money sales. A decline, however, of more than one per cent. in the prices from Paris, coupled with the intelligence of the new delay likely to be caused in the Roman question by the mental derangement of M. Lesseps, and the anticipation of an immediate collision in Baden between the insurgents and the troops of Prussia, also contributed to the unfavourable feeling—the positive announcement of a temporary suspension of hostilities in Denmark being the only item on the opposite side. The first quotation of Consols was 91¾ for money and they closed at 91¾ to ⅞. For the opening, July 17, the last price was 91¾. On Wednesday the Railway market was heavy, but more particularly so towards the close of business, the depression in Consols unfavourably influencing prices. On Thursday Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and the account.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—English wheat sold slowly at the prior currency; foreign taken sparingly by country buyers, and floating cargoes in good request, but very few offering arrived. Indian corn—Scarcely any to be had at Corby, Falmouth, or near at hand, although purchasers at 24s. advance. Barley—The turn in favour of the sellers. Rye nominal. Beans—Rather dropping or if shipped. Malt a slow sale. Peas as last noted. Beans—A steady sale at our previous quotations. Oats—Arrivals are liberal; ill-conditioned parcels 6d. per quarter lower, but good fresh horse corn scarce, and quite as dear.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—Pinceapples, Queen's, 5s. to 7s., and hothouse grapes, 10s. to 12s. per lb.; pooseberries, 3s. to 4s. per half sieve; currants, 6d. to 1s. per pottle; lemons, 5s. to 10s., and oranges, 7s. to 8s. per 100; forced strawberries, 6d. to 1s. per ounce; forced peaches, 40s. to 60s. per dozen; nectarines, 3s. to 5s., and cherry, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per pound; pine apples, 2s. to 7s. per 100; spring onions, 3d. to 5d. per bunch; old potatoes, 80s. to 220s. per ton; mushrooms, 9d. to 1s. per pottle; Cape broccoli, 6d. to 12s. per dozen bundles; endive, 6d. to 9d. per score; cabbage lettuces, 1s. to 2s. per half sieve; early York cabbages, 6d. to 10d. per dozen; young turnips, 2s. to 2s. 3d., dito carrots, 4s. 6d. to 6s., and greens, 2s. to 3s. per dozen bunches; parsley, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per half sieve; seakale, 1s. to 2s. per punnet; cucumbers, 2s. to 4s. per brace; rhubarb, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per 100 bundles; spanish onions, 5s. to 1s. 6d. per half sieve; Cornish asparagus, 2s. to 3s. per dozen; new potatoes, 5d. to 8d. per lb.; shallots, 6d. per lb.; French beans, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 100; radishes, 4d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; small salad, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per dozen punnets; cos lettuces, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per score.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; second quality, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; prime Scots, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 26s. each; inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Southdown wethers, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lb. to sink the offal; quarter-old pigs, 16s. to 21s. each. Supply at market—Beasts, 3563; sheep, 36,140; calves, 275; pigs, 210. Foreign—Beasts, 231; sheep, 960; calves, 5.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—Inferior beef, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; middling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; prime small ditto, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; veal, 3s. to 3s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; large pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per score of 8lb. by the carcass.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Turkey pullets, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; geese, 5s. 6d. to 8s.; fowls, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; capons, 4s. to 7s.; chickens, 2s. to 3s.; ducklings, 2s. 9d. to 4s.; pigeons, 6d. to 10d.; and rabbits, 10d. to 1s. 3d. each; Ostend fresh butter, 8s. to 10s.; and English ditto, 8s. to 9s. per 12lb.; Dutch eggs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; French ditto, 5s. to 6s.; and English ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per 120.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Salmon, 10d. to 1s. per lb.; turbots, 2s. to 3s.; brills, 6d. to 2s.; codfish, 1s. to 3s.; whitings, 2d. to 3d.; lobsters, 1s. to 3s. each; crabs, 1s. to 2s., each; salt fish, 1d. to 2d., ditto dried, 3d. to 4d.; soles, 6d. to 1s. 3d. per pair; eels, 4d. to 10d. per lb.; mackerel, 1s. to 2s. each; flounders, 1s. to 3s. per dozen; sturgeon, 6d. to 9d. per lb.; live crabs, 3s. to 6d. each; crimped skate, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; whitebait, 1s. to 2s. per quart.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d., and of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d., per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Eden Main, 15s.; Bell, 15s.; Hetton, 16s. 6d.; Hutton, 15s.; Morrison, 15s. 6d.; Pemberton, 14s. 3d.; West Belmont, 15s.; Heugh Hall, 14s. 9d.; South Hartlepool, 15s. 3d.; Whitworth, 12s. 9d.; Adelaide Tees, 15s. 9d.; Seymour Tees, 14s. 9d.; Tees, 16s. 3d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at Yeovilton rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Moncrieffe-house, Perthshire, the Lady Louise Moncrieffe, of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., in Portland-place, the wife of Charles J. Bevan, Esq., a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at Reading, the wife of the Rev. Francis Trench, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Croydon, Surrey, the wife of Robert Pollock, Esq., a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 8, Eaton-place West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son, still-born.

On the 3rd inst., at 97, Eaton-place, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Moore, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., in Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, Mrs. William Atherton, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Oddie, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., in Hill-street, Mrs. Pauncefort Duncombe, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 91, Eaton-square, the lady of Sir John Theroald, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th of April, at Point de Galle, by the Rev. Dr. Garstin, Major Frederic Conyers Cotton, of the Madras Engineers, to Mary, second daughter of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq., of Erbistock-hall, in the county of Flint.—Also, on the 31st ult., at St. Michael's, Stockwell, Robert Dighton, Esq., of Brompton-grove, to Sophia, relict of the late Frederick George Vandiest, Esq., of Stockwell-common, Surrey.

On the 29th ult., at White Roding, Essex, by the Rev. G. P. Vincent, M.A., John Budd, Esq., of Putney-villiams, in the same county, second son of T. Williams, Esq., of Cowley-grove, Middlesex, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Budd, M.A., rector of White Roding, and granddaughter of the late General John Hale, G.C.B., of the Plantation, near Farborough, Yorkshire.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Augustus P. Clayton, Augustus East Manley, eldest son of John Shawe Manley, Esq., of Manley-hall, Staffordshire, and Braziers, Oxfordshire, to Margaret Charlotte, only daughter of the late John Burton Phillips, Esq., of Wimpole-street, and the Heath-house, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., Miss Mary Satterthwaite, of Grendon-lodge, Atherstone, Warwickshire, and Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 68.

On the 31st ult., in Portland-place, Frances Ellen Jeannette, second daughter of John Bentley, Esq.

On the 1st inst., at South-crescent, Bedford-square, Dr. William Rae Wilson, of Kelvinbank, LL.D., author of "Travels in the Holy Land," aged in the 76th year of his age.

On the 3rd inst., at her residence, Long Ditton, Surrey, after a long protracted illness, Sarah Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Bowles, Esq., of Somerset, in the same county.

On the 4th inst., William Alston, only son of Mr. Chappell, of Regent-street, aged 7 years.

On the 5th inst., at Kemp Town, Brighton, aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of Thomas Causton, D.D., late Canon of Westminster.

On the 5th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Losack, widow of the late Richard Losack, Esq., formerly of the Abbey, West Malling, Kent.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES R. CHARLETON.—We have to record the demise of the above venerable and gallant officer, formerly of the Royal Artillery, who expired at his residence at Bath on Saturday last, in the 94th year of his age. The gallant deceased was one of the oldest officers in the army, having entered the service as far back as June, 1772, and, for the first forty years of his military career, seen much active service. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel July 7, 1779; captain, Dec. 1, 1783; major, March 1, 1794; lieut.-colonel, Jan. 1, 1798; colonel, June 28, 1805; major-general, June 4, 1811; lieutenant-general, Aug. 12, 1819; and general, Jan. 10, 1837.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Lace Jackets for Dejeune or Fete, in every variety. French Flowers and Gloves from eminent Continental Manufacturers.—Mrs. COLTMAN'S Show Rooms, as usual, 159, Regent-street, four doors from Conduit.

TO LADIES.

MRS. DAWSON begs to acquaint Ladies, that her Business will in future be carried on up the above address, where she hopes to be favoured by that part of her Aris house, which has been distinguished during the last years. 199, Regent-street.

An Elegant Summer Bonnet for 21s.—Mrs. LEONARD, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, 124, Bond-street, Grosvenor-square, having just returned from Paris, solicits the attention of those Ladies who study elegance economy in an assortment of French and English Millinery, ich she has been distinguished during the last year. Morning Caps from 5s. 6d.; Evening ditto from 6s. 6d.

FRENCH Stay and Corset Warehouse, 522, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

MR. PUGH is selling FRENCH WOVE STAYS at per pair; the original WERLEY'S WOVE at 11s. per pair, 6d. per inch; and GOOD FRENCH COUTIL STAYS. An immense assortment of PETTICOATS and IMPROVERS.

ORIGINAL Paris Wove Stay Warehouse, 153 and 154, Oxford-street.—7000 Pair of Werly's Wove Stays, without a seam, 6s. 6d. to 16s.; 10,000 Pair of Jones Wove Stays, 8s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; the Elastic Stay, Corset, 7s. 6d. to one guinea; Coutil Stays, 4s. 6d.; 200 cases of Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. the finest ditto, 7s. 6d. to 30s.; Valenciennes Lace, 3s. 6d. per yard; Flounces, 5s. 9d. and 9s. 6d. Observe—J. WHITEHOUSE, 153 and 154, Oxford-street.

COURT AND FULL DRESS.

MICHELL, Artificial Florist, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his unrivalled FLOWERS, suitable for Court and Full Dress, for the arrangement of which artistes of competent skill are in attendance. Illustrative sketches for his Arum Lily are in favour for the present season.
MICHELL'S, 93 and 94, Oxford-street.

PERRING'S Ventilating Hats, 13s.—These Hats are constructed upon the most scientific principle of ventilation ever known, the crown being very supple and elastic light (only four ounces), prevent headache; and are very superior hat, 6000 having been sold last year. The qualities ditto, 18s. Best short-nap beavers, invisible, 21s.; opera and dress hats, portable, 17s. 6d.; ladies' riding habits, 12s. to 21s.; youths' hats, &c.; fancy hats and caps, gents' fishing, shooting, yacht and caps, numerous.
PERRY'S HOUSE, 83, Strand, and 251, Regent-street.

HAIR Bracelets, beautifully made and mounted in fine Gold, at 7s. each. Ladies wishing to have hair of a relative or friend can have made (which they will find a perfect description of Hair Souvenir, at about one-half the usual price), by MR. GEORGE BROWNE, Artist in Hair, 172, HIGH-STREET, three doors from Tottenham-court-road. Also a recherché collection of Specimens in Hair Work, mounted, in order for inspection. Ladies are waited on at their own residences with patterns, or a Book of Patterns is sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

THE Torricellian Shower Bath.—Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last and most perfect SHOWER BATH. By simply pulling the handle from the top, any quantity of water is raised with the greatest force and regularity. 39, CORNHILL, and JOHN LOOSE'S, opposite to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.—Prospectuses forwarded by post on application. Dorsett's Cure Cataract Spectacles free in any part of the world, within one hour from the time of purchase.

THE NEW PATENT SHOWER-BATH.

S. and S. SLACK, 336, Strand (opposite Somerset-house), beg to call attention to their New Bath as an article of luxury and comfort never introduced before, so simple that a child can fill it. The great inconvenience of the shower-bath was the difficulty in raising the pump requisite, and the consequent liability to get out of order. All these objections are obviated in this bath. Observe the address, 336, Strand, where may be inspected their elegant assortment of Patent Nickel silver and Japanned wares of every art-cle in furnishing ironmongery. Shower Baths, 7s. 6d.; Hip Ditto, 19s. and 21s.; Portable Baths, with curtains and rings, 7s. 6d. Their illustrated Book free to any part. Established 1818.

NOTICE.—Reduction of Prices to the Users of Bathing.—The PORTABLE BATH COMPANY, (late Mantle Company), in the sense attention that they have reduced the price of their Portable Baths for Twenty Shillings. Tickets may be had, and are available at any time. An abundant supply of soft spring water, and as much clean linen as the bather may require to servants. Every particular studied to afford the utmost comfort of that healthy and beneficial practice, bathing. Entrance, 4, CRAVEN-BUILDINGS, OFF CRAVEN-STREET, in the comfort of the Princess's Theatre, and adjoining MYERS'S Celebrated Tailoring Establishment and Outfitting Emporium.

J. MYERS, 72, Oxford-street, Tailor, Habit Maker, and Youths' Mercer, respectfully makes known that he has invented a new style of DRESS and LOUNGING COAT, to be seen and must be greatly admired. The materials suit every class of society. This establishment has stood the test of upwards of twenty years, which is proof that putting, gew-gaw, long names, or being at the west end, is not the sine qua non to success in business, but simply to give publicity where a good article can be had at a well-known and reasonable charge, that the expense of this establishment is 20 per cent less than any other in a similar line; this alone enables goods to be sold. Liveries at each door.
OBSERVE the address, 72, OXFORD-STREET.

SENT Eight Postage Stamps, and by return of post-free, you will get a handsome TEASPOON and FORK, sold ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding for solid, all domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome. This is the only solid substitute now sold that will stand good for any kind, there is nothing to wear off, if you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look. It is daily use for 50 years. Don't be afraid to put your eight stamps and your order. A full catalogue of the various terms of every other article manufactured from this Establishment is enclosed with the sample spoon.—Address, ALBATA PLATE, 42, Barbican (corner of Princes-street), and 16, Moorgate-street, London.

FROM H. Browne, Esq., Surgeon to the Foundry and the Royal Family, Windsor:—
"I have used several corns removed from my feet entirely without any pain, and confidently recommend your Solvent for curing corns or bunions; his peculiar method of which has produced for him great success in the cure of corns.
"H. BROWNE. March 1, 1849."
From Hon. Lord Wiltshire, Regent's-park, London—
"Mr. Rendall has extracted a soft corn from a member of my family without causing any pain."
From Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence:—
"Mr. Rendall has extracted three corns from my feet with great ease.
"A. FITZCLARENCE."
From the Right Hon. Lord Poulett:—
"Mr. Rendall removed several corns from my feet in 1846. I have not had any pain in the part since.—POULETT. March, 1847."
Mr. Rendall's Instantaneous Cure for Corns, Bunions, &c., may be performed in two minutes by Mr. RENDALL, 23, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London, without cutting or causing the slightest pain. Any patient may receive the cure with its numerous roots; and Mr. Rendall's advisor may witness the extraction, which gives Terms, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

TWENTY THOUSAND ELEGANT MUSLIN DRESSES,

For the approaching Warm Weather, will be shown for Distribution on MONDAY and during the Week.

The above are a beautiful and costly Dress; they are British Manufacture, as ordered by the Queen—Newest Patterns—Fast Colours—cannot be had elsewhere. Price 2s. 11½d. the dress, or 4½d. the yard, any length. They are superior, both in style and quality, to many sold at 20s.

By sending 3s. worth of postage stamps a Dress in any of the fashionable colours, namely, Chocolate, Blue, Pink, Lilac, Black, or Black and White, with an Assortment of Patterns, will be forwarded.

Prime Family Irish Linen at 8½d., a Set of Black Ducape Silk Dress for 23s. 6d.

Address to ROWLAND HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sharpin's Crown HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds.—Families arriving at "Queen of British Watering Places," will find the above extensive establishment most agreeably situated, commanding a splendid view of the Ocean, combining every comfort and convenience. TABLE D'HOTE at Five o'clock. Billiard Table and Baths in the House.

THE Liverpool and London Fire and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1836. Empowered by Act of Parliament.
Offices—Moorfields, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.
TRUSTEES.
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Subscribed capital, £1,500,000; surplus funds, £164,940. The liability of the proprietors is unlimited.

Fire insurances at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries. Life insurance, with guaranteed bonuses or otherwise.

Capital sums, to meet the depreciation of leasehold property by lapse of time, may be secured by annuities on the lives of parties.

The Directors have opened Offices at No. 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, under the superintendence of Mr. Fred. Chinnock from whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

GIBBINS'S Cream of Roses and Rose-MARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the public by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delightful tonic and effectual preservative of the hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance. Gibbins's Extract of Roses and Rosemary is a liquid extract from the above-named plants, and, when applied in washing the hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

PEARS'S Blanc de Perle en Liquide, for imparting that much-desired harmonious colour to the COUNTENANCE, NECK, ARMS, and HANDS.

Various preparations are commonly sold for this purpose; but, from the large part of the ingredients to mountain the desired effect, great injury is done to the delicate tissues of the Skin by their use. To invisite these evils, P. Pears has, at an immense expense, obtained the Blanc de Perle en Liquide, which, free from all irritating qualities, which has been constantly used by a celebrated actress, from her earliest youth; and whose pearl-like Bust and Arms have fascinated all admirers of the truly beautiful. This Liquid imparts a most delicate softness to the Skin, combined with a highly-beautiful transparent whiteness—rarely to be met with in nature.

N.B. PEARS'S BLANC DE PERLE EN LIQUIDE, price 2s. 6d., and PEARS'S LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES, form an invaluable appendage to the Toilet of every lady who has to mix in the busy throng of society, whether at the private or public assembly, or on the promenade.

Sold by him at 20, Cornhill, and Perfumery Warehouse, 91, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, near the British Museum.

PUFFING (by which term is meant professing to sell first-rate articles at lower prices than those of inferior quality can even be bought at) being now so general, families experience great difficulty in obtaining TEAS of such quality and flavour as is necessarily to be had, and which are now referred to as "the OLD-FASHIONED TEAS." The reason is, that the directspath system of quoting too low prices prevents the wholesome profits of legitimate trade from accruing. PASSAM, SMITH, and CO. have never descended to this mode of business. They are now offering the greatest luxury in Tea, viz., their Finest Rich Souchong, at 4s. 6d.; fine Rich Souchong, 4s. 4d.; and very fine Congou, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; good Household Tea, 3s. 6d., in air-tight lead cases and packages of all sizes for country buyers.

To be had at PASSAM, SMITH, and CO.'S, 1, Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.

SASSAFRAS Chocolate.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S NUTRITIVE, HEALTH-RESTORING AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and Sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and strengthening properties. Sassafras (a quality which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the ordinary breakfast cocoa may be ascribed in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting acidity of the stomach, heartburn, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a languid state of the liver are constantly occasioning flatulence costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

BABY Jumper; or, Rogers's Patent ELASTIC INFANT GYMNASIUM; a new and valuable invention, enabling children three months of age and upwards to exercise and amuse themselves with the greatest ease. It combines health with pleasure, ensuring the delight of the child with the safety of the mother. For the exercise of invalid children and those in delicate health, it is unsurpassed; those afflicted with spinal complaints will find it invaluable.

A Baby Jumper has been submitted to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and, having been examined by the medical advisers of the Court, her Majesty signified her approval of it.

Among the many medical testimonials in its favour, the following is extracted from the eminent Dr. Conquest's new edition of "Letters to a Mother":—"I very cordially approve of this simple, ingenious, and unobjectionable invention, and deem it a valuable nursery appendage. It will contribute much to the safety of the child, and be at the same time a great relief to the nurse."

Prices vary, according to the style of the article, from 10s., 16s., 20s., and 25s.; and sent to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of a post-office order.

Sold by H. S. ROGERS and Co., Manufacturers, 137, Strand.

FLY Exterminator (to last the Season). This very useful and ornamental article, which may be suspended in any apartment, possesses, through chemical agency, the power of destroying FLIES, which, at this season of the year, are not only troublesome, but particularly destructive to git and other furniture, &c.

Forwarded, postage free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps.

Address to the sole Agent, W. H. West, No. 7, Little Sussex-place, Hyde-park gardens.

CORNS.

CHASTON'S Patent India-rubber ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the best to eradicate either hard or soft Corns. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. Chaston, Watton, Norfolk.

N.B. On receipt of thirteen postage-stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

CHESS.—Lessons can be had in this fashionable and interesting Game from a Lady of respectability, who will be happy to attend Ladies wishing for instruction in and near London, or to receive them at her own residence.
References given to highly-respectable relations and friends.
Z. O., Post-office, Camberwell-green.

GOVERNESS or Companion.—A Lady, thirty years of age, competent to instruct in MUSIC SINGING, FRENCH grammatically, and DRAWING, as well as the usual branches of an English Education, wishes a re-engagement in either of the above. As a communicable home is desired, a salary of Twenty Guineas besides washing will be accepted.—Address, L. M., 8, Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

GRAPHIOLOGICAL Delineation of CHARACTER.—So much success having attended Mr. WARREN'S experiments in the art of delineating the character of individuals from their handwriting, he is desirous, through the medium of the public press, to diffuse more widely the benefits of this interesting and valuable science. Specimens of writing (enclosing the usual fee of 13 postage stamps), with a mention of the applicant's age, to be addressed in a free letter to J. Warren, Esq., 9, Great College-street, Westminster.

GRAPHIOLOGY by a Lady.—Miss GRAHAM'S Experiments in the Art of Delineating the Character of Individuals by their Handwriting have been eminently successful, and cannot fail, being founded on philosophical principles. A specimen of the handwriting, stating the applicant's sex, will ensure a faithful description of the mental and moral qualities of the writer, pointing out gifts and defects hitherto unsuspected.
Address (enclosing thirteen postage-stamps)—Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

HAIR Dye of any Shade.—A French LADY of distinction will forward, on receipt of a money-order for 2s. 6d. stamps, an infallible RECIPE for a PERMANENT HAIR DYE, used with unfailing success by the Royal Court of France, easily applied, free from white lead, nitrate of silver, or mineral salts, and will stain the skin, and wash off, at home for a trifle.
Address (free) Madame EMILIE LABELLE, 21, Cetherine-street, Strand.

AN Entirely New Description of TEETH.—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist (to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and to her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France), begs to introduce an entirely new kind of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, that possess all the advantages of natural, which they perfectly resemble in form and colour. They are superior to any other description of teeth yet offered to the public; they will not decay, and are fixed without springs or wires.—61, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street. At home from eleven till five.
Mr. Jones has no connection with any person advertising in the same name.

DO you suffer Toothache?—If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price ONE SHILLING. Enough for several teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.
Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this!"
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W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by disease or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates tartar. Its astringent properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful aromatic quality imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. But what has considerably enhanced its value is its peculiar power of allaying all irritation in and swelling of the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the Toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary.
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IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have led to the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing, on an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are remarkably pliable, as well as more efficacious in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use.
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"Si quid vovisti, rectius istis,
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Hor. i., Ep. vi. 67.
"If a better pill be thine,
Impart it frankly, or make use of mine.'
This favourite Medicine has for a century past held long stood unrivalled for correcting acidities and removing disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. May be had of all Medicine Venders, in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Also Cockle's Influenza and Cough Lozenges, in boxes, 1s. 1½d.

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ASTLEY'S Royal Amphitheatre.—Proprietor, Mr. W. Batty.—Third week of the immensely successful New Grand Military Spectacle founded upon our Indian victories. The Equestrian Enchantress, Mad'e Macarte, having been received with increased favour, will have the honour of appearing every evening.—On Monday, June 11, the performance will commence, at a quarter to Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOOLTAN and GOOJERAT, or, the Conquest of the Sikhs; with new Scenery, Costumes, Military Band, and host of Auxiliaries. To be followed by Batty's Scenes in the Circle, in which the peerless Equestrian, Mons'r Macarte, will appear; supported by the Native and Foreign Artists of this Establishment. To conclude with an interesting Melodrama, entitled THE WHITE FIEND.
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Observe—T. and R. MARTYN, 210, 211, and 212, Whitechapel-road, and at 1 to 5, New-road, East London.

STAYS—CORSETS—STAYS.—GEORGE ROBERTS is selling at his
unrivalled Stay Houses, good Paris-made COUTIL AND SATTEEN CORSETS at 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 9d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Paris-wove ditto, at 7s. 6d. for nineteen inches, rising 6d. an inch. Also, the Genuine Original Paris Wove, of which GEORGE ROBERTS is the only importer, and for which he has been so long celebrated, never having admitted the spurious makes into his Stock: 13s. for eighteen inches, rising 6d. an inch, *which brings the thirty inches to 19s.; all the larger sizes, up to thirty-six inches, 19s.; therefore, Ladies of the fullest figure can be suited with this, the best Paris Corset, double boned, at 19s.* For the above quotations the busk is included, the armholes cut (as most of the Paris-wove require it), and Ladies waited upon within two miles of either establishment. An endless variety of Children's and Young Ladies' Stays, adapted to growth and expansion of chest. A most extensive variety of Crenoline and Moreen Slips and Bustles. All articles marked in plain figures. 100,000 Descriptive Books are now in course of circulation, and can be had gratis on application.
Address, which please to copy, to prevent mistake,
183, OXFORD-STREET (the Hyde-park end, near Duke-street); and 4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, six doors from Sloane-street, London.
N.B.—A liberal discount allowed to the Trade upon all bonâ fide purchases.

THE NEW PATENT ELASTIC FRENCH CORSET, THE CORSET DE LA COUR.
LADIES are respectfully requested to inspect this important addition to their ease and comfort, which has recently been perfected in France. It is constructed of a novel material, through parts of which, graduating in strength to the centre of the waist, are wove elastic threads of gossamerlike fineness, so scientifically arranged as to imitate every movement and play of the muscles, allow of the full expansion of the chest, yet permitting of the free escape of all undue heat and perspiration; thus imparting to the wearer an agreeable sense of coolness and comfort in walking, dancing, &c. This Corset is wove to the shape, in one piece, without seams, on models of exquisite beauty. By it the waist assumes the most sylphlike appearance, and an artistic and graceful moulding is thus given to the figure, perfectly unattainable by any other stay. For young persons and delicate females these Corsets possess especial recommendabilities. The fabric, being elastic throughout, is self-acting, affording a firm, yet gentle, support in every possible position; in a word, all tightness being got rid of, the rules of the physician and the exigencies of fashion are both consulted. The prices of these beautiful Patent Corsets are as moderate as those of the ordinary description.
Directions for measurement, and the most ample testimonials, sent by post.
EUSTACE and CO., 288, REGENT-STREET.

THE Great Sale of Rich Black Silks, SATINS, MOIRES, and GLACES.—The following are sold during the week, warranted of the purest quality, regardless of price:—

		per yard
1708 yards Glacé Silks		1 4
2760 yards ditto, all bright		1 6
2760 yards Ducape make		2 0
974 yards rich soft		2 11
2890 yards the very richest quality ..		2 6
1478 yards Barathea Silks, from ..		2 9
9110 yards rich double warps		3 0
1471 yards Gros Royals		
1470 yards very rich		
1920 yards Radzemoire or Widows' Silks, commencing		2 9
796 yards Striped Glacé Silks.. ..		3 4
911 yards satin faces		3 10
870 yards soft boiled Satins		3 6

Upwards of 3000 yards various qualities, manufactured by the hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields. Families will meet with extraordinary advantages by paying a visit to this establishment.
TIDMARSH, JAMES, and COMPANY, 233, Regent-street.
500 Skirts now in readiness.

GREAT Sale of Silks.—On Monday next, and following days.—Rich Glacé and Check Silks, 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. the full dress. Brocaded Satins, new style, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the dress. 2000 Barege and Organdie Muslins, 2s. 11d. to 8s. 11d. the dress; original price, 12s. 6d. to 21s.
J. R. SMITH and CO., 133, 134, Tottenham-court-road.

SHAWLS and Mantles.—Every Novelty in Satin and Glacé Visites and Mantles in the most recherché styles and newest textures.
Rich Glacé Mantles, 14s. 6d. to 21s.
A variety of Figured Satin and Rich Watered Mantles, all at 21s.
Barège Scarfs, five yards long, 13s. 9d., worth 27s.
French Barège Shawls, 12s. 9d., worth 25s.
J. R. SMITH and CO., 133, 134, Tottenham-court-road.
N.B. Children's Mantles in every size.

SHAWLS, Mantles, &c.—The largest, cheapest, and most recherché Stock in London of the above indispensable articles of Costume, at
STAGG AND MANTLE'S, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO MILLINERS.
STAGG and MANTLE invite the attention of Town and Country Milliners to their extensive Stock of new Materials for BONNETS, with Ribbons to match, British and Valenciennes Lace, Flowers, Haberdashery, and Trimmings of every description.
5000 pieces of New Cap Ribbons, very cheap.
N.B. Cut lengths at the warehouse prices.
1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

TO the Nobility and Gentry purchasing SILKS.

Rich Glacé, from	1s. 6½d. per yard.
Striped Do., three-quarters wide	1s. 9½d. "
Rich Brocaded Do., ...	3s. 0d. " the Dress.
Fast Black Silks	2s. 9½d. per yard.
Rich Watered Do.	2s. 9½d. "
Satinettes	1s. 6½d. "

At STAGG and MANTLE'S, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

LADIES' Morning Wrapper Depot, 200 ALWAYS ON HAND, in every shape and texture, can be found the best and cheapest in London, at C. WILEY'S, OXFORD-MARKET, between Orchard-street and Portman-sq.

Print Gowns, fast colours, s. d.		Twilled Cambric, from .. 12
from	2 6	De Laines, lined throughout, from 21
Ditto from	2 11	Plain Flannels, from .. 2s.
Coloured and White Muslin, from	8 6	Printed ditto, from .. 2s.
Ditto, with three flounces, from	17 6	
White Checked Muslin and Figured Muslinette Sitting-up Dresses, from 12s. 6d. to £1 3s.		

A variety of Ladies' Reading-Jackets equally cheap.
Great Novelties in Juvenile Clothing and Baby-Linen.
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITS and WEDDING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice for ready money.
Country Orders promptly attended to upon a reference in town.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
JAMES SYDER and COMPANY, Linwood-house, 7, Leicester-square, beg to inform parties visiting town that they have now on hand the largest and most select assortment of PRINTED MUSLINS, for dresses, in the metropolis, which they are offering at one-half the trade price. The following are recommended:—10,000 dresses of the newest patterns, and quite fast in colour, all at 2s. 11d. the full dress; 10,000 elegant Organdie Muslins, in new patterns, and quite fast in colour, 3s. 11d. worth 7s. 11d.—LINWOOD-HOUSE, 7, Leicester-square.

TO THE LADIES.
RICH Drawn Silk Bonnets, 6s. 11d. That portion of the public who have not visited the Bonnet-room at CAPTAIN CLIFT'S-HOUSE, 283 and 286, High Holborn, are invited to inspect the above articles, the style and quality of which cannot be met with elsewhere at less than 12s.
Mourning Bonnets, 11d. to 6s. 11d.
Observe—At POPPY'S, Nos. 283 and 286, Holborn.

THE CRENOLINE OR HORSEHAIR BONNET.
MRS. CLIFT begs to announce that in addition to every novelty in Millinery suitable for the present season, she has introduced the Crenoline or Horsehair Bonnet, in the newest shapes, so much admired for their transparency, lightness, and durability. Children's Hats and Bonnets, in the newest sizes. Address, Mrs. CLIFT, 287, Regent-street, three doors from Swan and Edgar's, and 128, Oxford-street, between Regent-street and Holles-street.

MDME. BERNARD, from Paris, begs to inform the Ladies of the Nobility and Gentry that she has opened her Show Rooms for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, No. 336, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution. All articles will be found in every superior description, and mounted in a most elegant and tasty style, in every variety of ornament, for Ball Dress and Court-Robe Trimmings.
306, Regent-street.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress making.—Mrs. H., 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey in four hours of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting out, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, any of the following articles of Dress, viz.:—Where may be had Millinery Rooms, Paper Models, and Diagrams of the most symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.
**** Please to observe the Number, 304.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest possible prices for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen, Lace, Muslin Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Polonaise, in Cambric, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Infants' Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made for inspection. LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

PARASOLS.—Boyle, Oxford-street. Ladies who require Parasols of the more elegant description are respectfully informed that an extensive assortment is now ready for their inspection, comprising the newest Shapes and most delicate Colours, as well as the more quiet Greys, Browns, and Slates. Parasols; they are MANUFACTURED of the best Silk, and sold at BOYLE'S UMBRELLA and PARASOL MANUFACTORY (the Brass Umbrella), 358, OXFORD-STREET, between Regent-street and the Pantheon.

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